

ALABAMA  
**PUBLIC  
HEALTH**

# Sexually Transmitted Diseases **ANNUAL REPORT 2019**







Scott Harris, M.D., M.P.H.  
STATE HEALTH OFFICER

April 5, 2021

Dear Alabama Stakeholder:

The Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control of the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) is pleased to provide the 2019 Alabama Sexually Transmitted Disease Annual Report. The report highlights the impact of sexually transmitted diseases among the residents of Alabama. The information in the narrative, graphs, and tables herein highlights the increasing numbers of STDs affecting our state. All 2019 data are from the ADPH Division of STD Prevention and Control STD surveillance system as of March 31, 2021.

STDs can cause significant health problems among those who become infected. For instance, untreated chlamydia and gonorrhea can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Other young women may suffer ectopic pregnancies and chronic pelvic pain. STDs can also lead to infertility.

Young people and racial/ethnic minorities bear a disproportionate burden of STDs in Alabama. The ADPH Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control is working to address these health disparities by collaborating with local/county health departments, community-based organizations, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Alabama medical providers to promote STD prevention and intervention statewide.

Through this report, we hope to disseminate useful and pertinent data to the public and community leaders in Alabama. It is our belief that this information can promote dialogue about disease prevention, promote medical treatment and services, and improve the sexual health of all Alabamians.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with further questions regarding STD education, prevention, and screening opportunities.

Sincerely,

Anthony Merriweather, M.S.P.H.  
Director, Division of STD Prevention and Control  
Alabama Department of Public Health

The purpose of the Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control of the Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) is to develop, implement, and evaluate a comprehensive sexually transmitted disease (STD) surveillance program in order to 1) reduce the number of Alabama residents with an STD; 2) reduce the impact STDs have on Alabama's population and the health care system; 3) determine the burden of disease in Alabama and identify at-risk populations; 4) conduct effective and efficient case management to ensure patients reported with an STD are treated according to the treatment guidelines established by CDC; 5) conduct partner services including risk-reduction counseling; 6) prevent STD-related infertility; 7) reduce the syphilis rates in high morbidity areas; 8) provide HIV partner notification; 9) link HIV patients to health care and social services; 10) provide PrEP education and referral for clients at-risk for contracting HIV; and 11) following-up on HIV clients who have fallen out of care.

In addition, the program conducts enhanced case finding activities through community outreach and STD screenings to reduce the transmission and complications of STDs. By collaborating with other governmental and non-governmental agencies including public and private laboratories, the Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control promotes increased efficiency and flexibility in providing comprehensive services and prevention messages for populations at risk for multiple health problems.

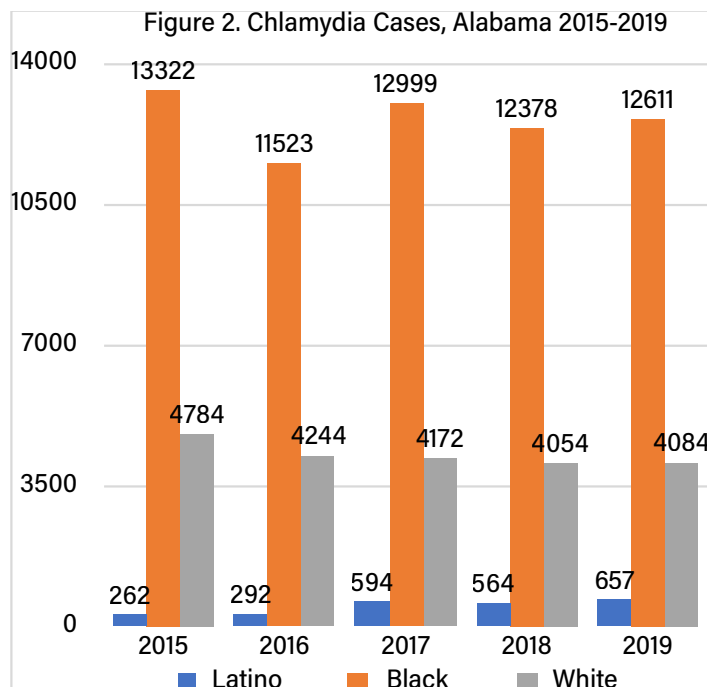
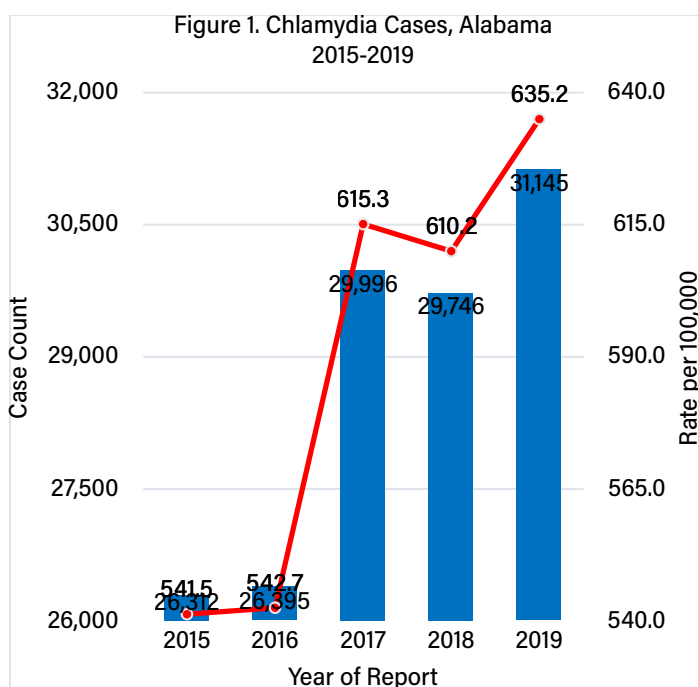
### Chlamydia

In 2019, a total of 31,145 Alabama residents were reported with chlamydia (Figure 1). This represents an 18.3% (4,833 cases) increase in chlamydia cases compared with the number of cases reported in 2015. In 2019, the national case rate for chlamydia was 552.8 per 100,000. Alabama's 2019 chlamydia case rate was 635.2 per 100,000. This ranks Alabama's morbidity as the eighth highest in the nation.

In 2019, a total of 319 chlamydia cases were co-infected with HIV.

The number of chlamydia cases has consistently been higher among Blacks than any other racial or ethnic group (Figure 2). In 2019, Blacks comprised nearly 27% of Alabama's population. Yet they comprised 40.5% (12,611/31,145) of the chlamydia cases reported during this period.

In 2019 the chlamydia case rate was highest among Blacks (971.7 per 100,000) followed by Latinos (320.3 per 100,000), and Whites (127.6 per 100,000) (Table 1).





**Table 1. Chlamydia Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Alabama 2015-2019**

Race/ Ethnicity	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black	13,322 (50.6)	1038.4	11,523 (43.7)	895.0	12,999 (43.3)	1005.5	12,378 (41.6)	947.5	12,611 (40.5)	971.7
White	4,784 (18.2)	149.4	4,244 (16.1)	132.7	4,172 (13.9)	130.5	4,054 (13.6)	120.4	4,084 (13.1)	127.6
Latino	262 (1.0)	130.8	292 (1.1)	142.1	594 (2.0)	281.4	564 (1.9)	251.5	657 (2.1)	320.3
Total	26,312	541.5	26,395	542.7	29,996	615.3	29,746	610.2	31,145	635.2

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

Chlamydia cases among Black females declined by nearly 10.0% (906 cases) from 2015 to 2019. In 2019 Black females represented 26.3% of the reported chlamydia cases followed by Black males (14.2%), White females (9.4%), and White males (3.7%) (Table 2). During this time frame, the chlamydia case rate was 1.6 times higher for Black females (1,175.1 per 100,000) than Black males (734.7 per 100,000).

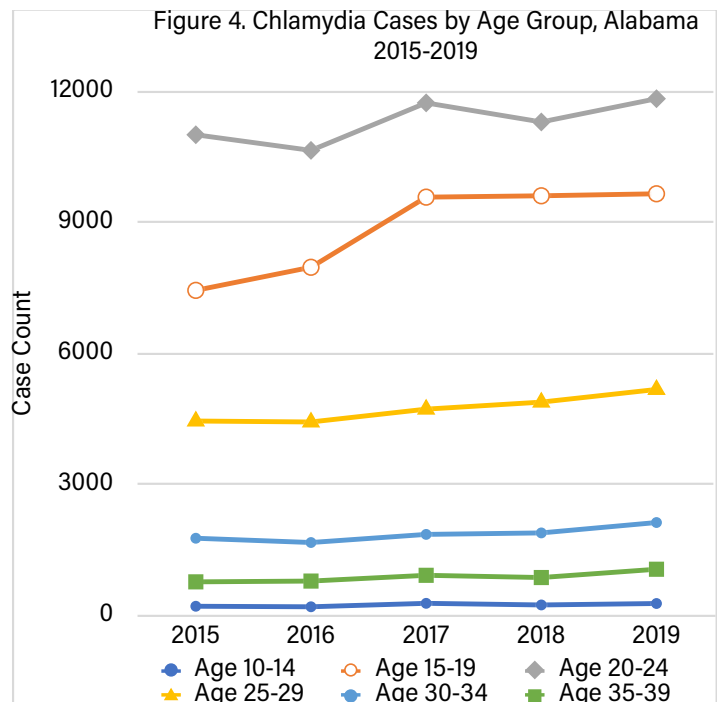
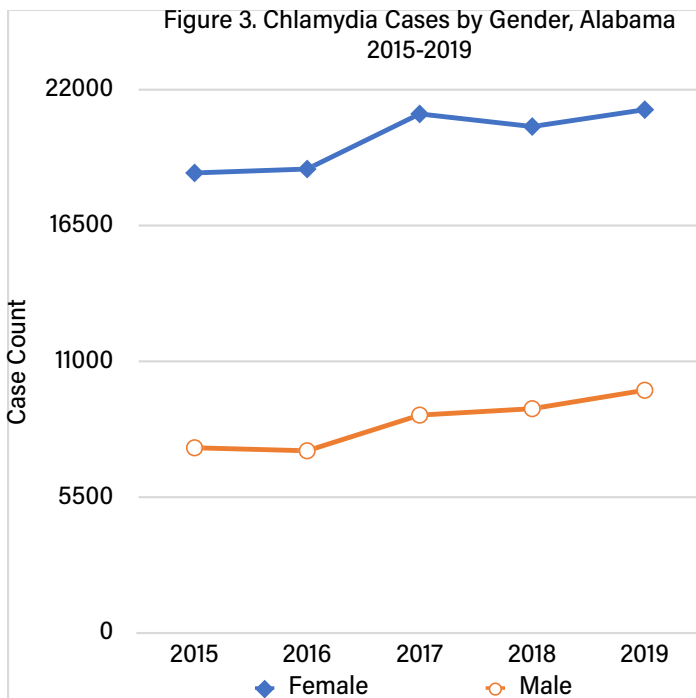
**Table 2. Chlamydia Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Alabama 2015-2019**

Race/Gender	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black Female	9,083 (34.5)	1325.7	7,806 (29.6)	1134.6	8,555 (28.5)	1237.4	8,135 (27.3)	1183.5	8,177 (26.3)	1175.1
Black Male	4,235 (16.1)	708.4	3,707 (14.0)	618.4	4,421 (14.7)	735.1	4,232 (14.2)	705.8	4,422 (14.2)	734.7
White Female	3,518 (13.4)	215.0	3,147 (11.9)	192.5	3,084 (10.3)	188.7	2,974 (10.0)	181.6	2,929 (9.4)	178.8
White Male	1,265 (4.8)	80.7	1,094 (4.1)	70.0	1,083 (3.6)	69.3	1,074 (3.6)	68.4	1,150 (3.7)	73.6
Latino Female	193 (0.7)	207.8	238 (0.9)	248.6	469 (1.6)	475.4	447 (1.5)	482.6	508 (1.6)	480.7
Latino Male	69 (0.3)	64.2	54 (0.2)	49.2	124 (0.4)	110.3	117 (0.4)	109.1	149 (0.5)	126.7
Total	26,312	541.5	26,395	542.7	29,996	615.3	29,746	610.2	31,145	635.2

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

In 2019, females represented 68.1% (21,217/31,145) of the chlamydia cases reported in Alabama. Furthermore, the number of females and males reported with chlamydia has increased by 13.7% and 23.6%, respectively, from 2015 to 2019 (Figure 3).

In 2019, the number of chlamydia cases reported was highest among persons age 15-19 and age 20-24 (Figure 4). Persons age 15-19 and age 20-24 accounted for 31.0% and 38.0%, respectively, of the chlamydia cases reported in 2019.



Among females, persons age 15-19 and age 20-24 represented 34.7% and 38.4%, respectively, of chlamydia cases reported in 2019 compared to the same age group among males at 23.0% and 37.2%, respectively, (Figure 5).

In 2019, the number of chlamydia cases was highest in Jefferson (5,896), Mobile (3,342), Madison (2,840), Montgomery (2,565), and Tuscaloosa (1,538) counties (Figure 6). Of the cases reported from these counties nearly 46.4% (7,524/16,181) were reported among Blacks. Almost 19% of the chlamydia cases reported in 2019 were residents of Jefferson County.

Although Wilcox County (1,340.0 cases per 100,000), Macon County (1,223.2 cases per 100,000), Hale County (1,187.6 cases per 100,000), and Greene County (1,158.9 cases/100,000) reported the top four highest case rate of chlamydia infection in Alabama (Figure 7), the case rate was impacted by

the smaller population size in these counties. The rates of chlamydia infection among the urban areas of Montgomery County (1,132.5 per 100,000), Jefferson County (894.3 per 100,000), Mobile County (808.8 per 100,000), and Madison County (761.6 per 100,000) were also among the highest in Alabama. These counties contain a significant burden of Alabama's chlamydia cases.

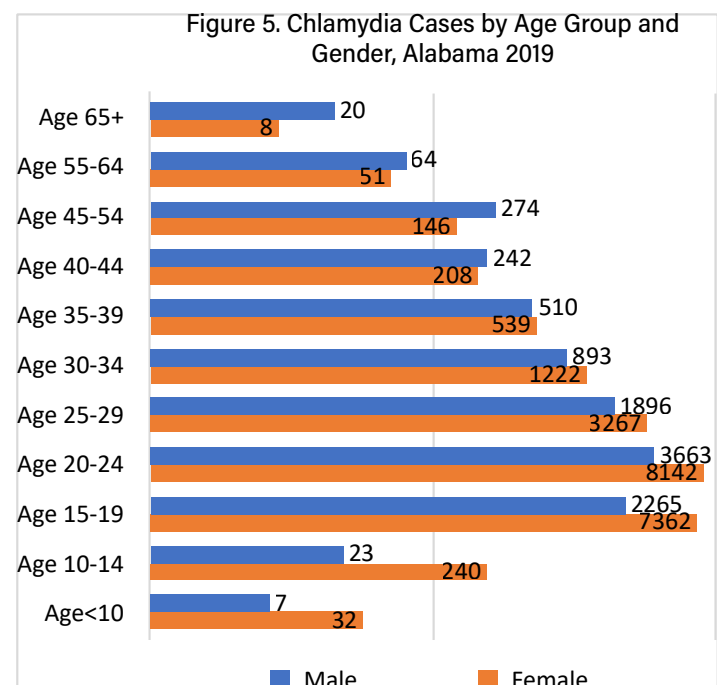


Figure 6. Chlamydia Cases by County, Alabama 2019

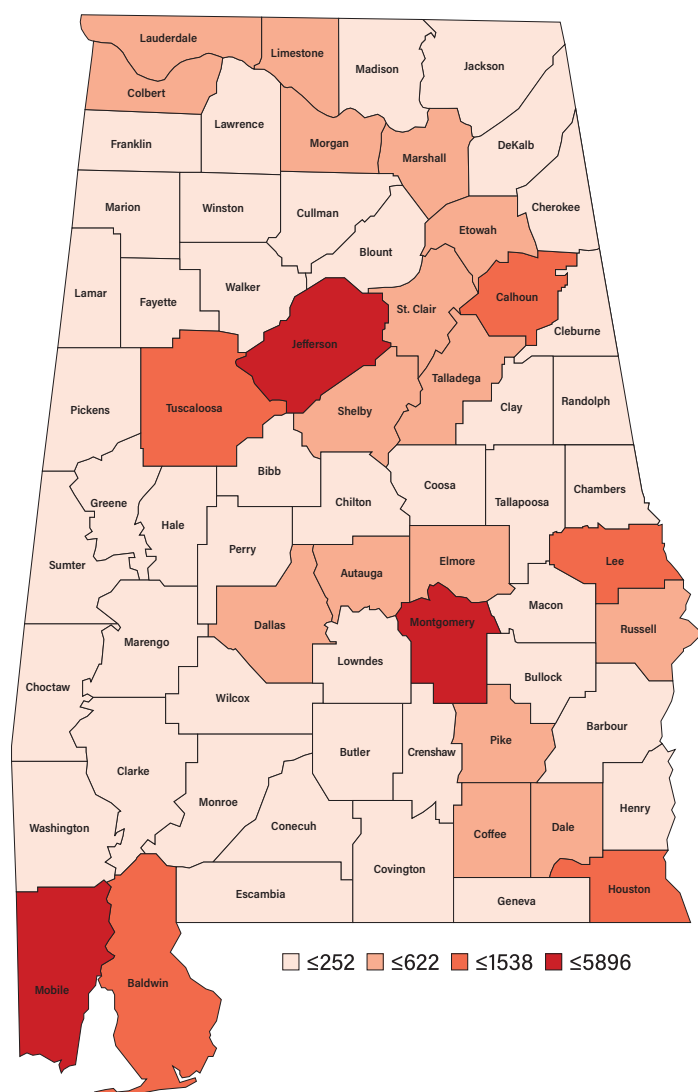
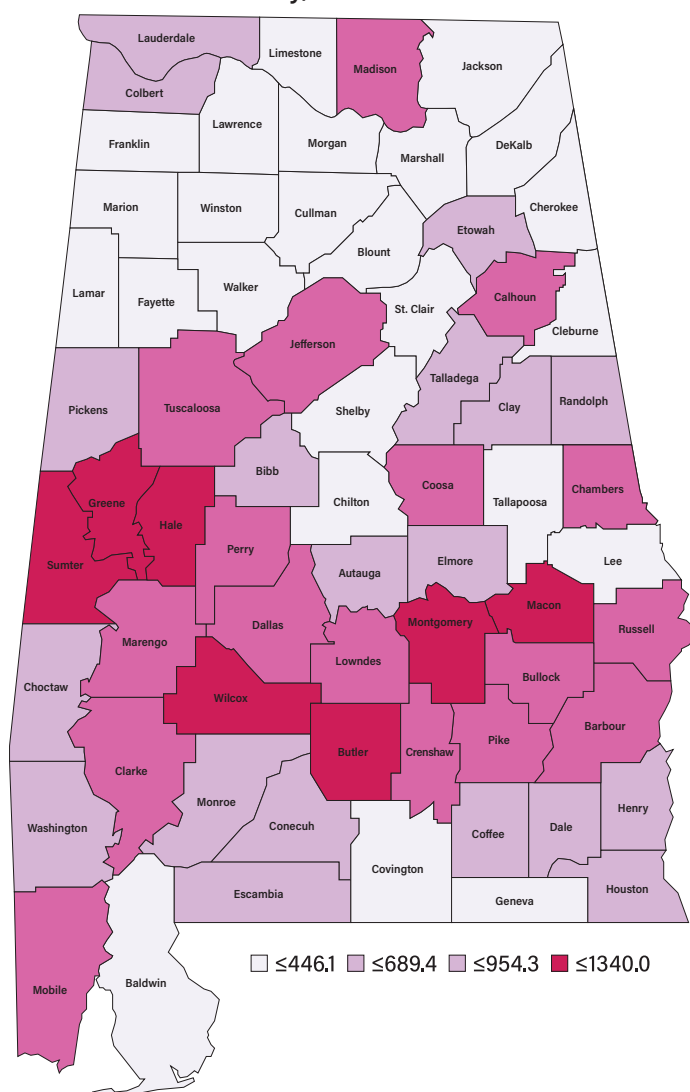


Figure 7. Chlamydia Case Rate per 100,000 by County, Alabama 2019



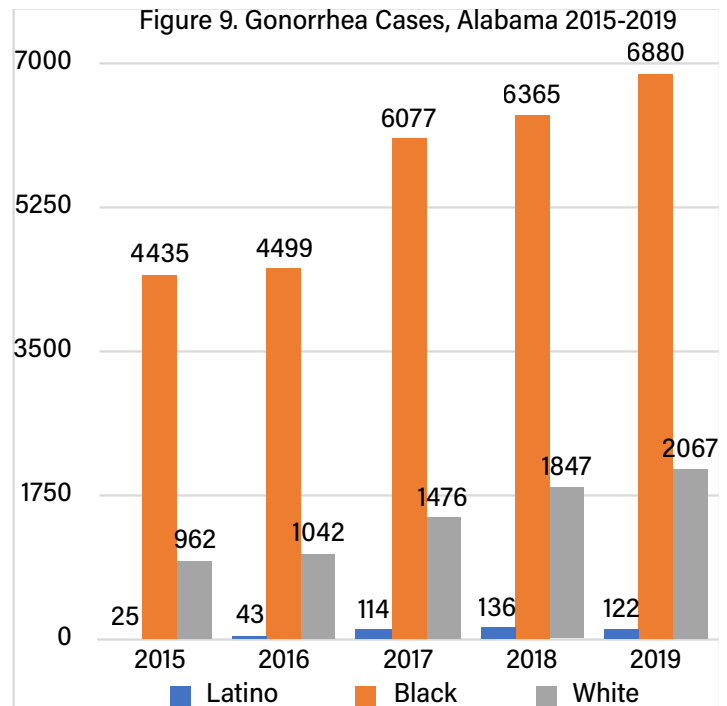
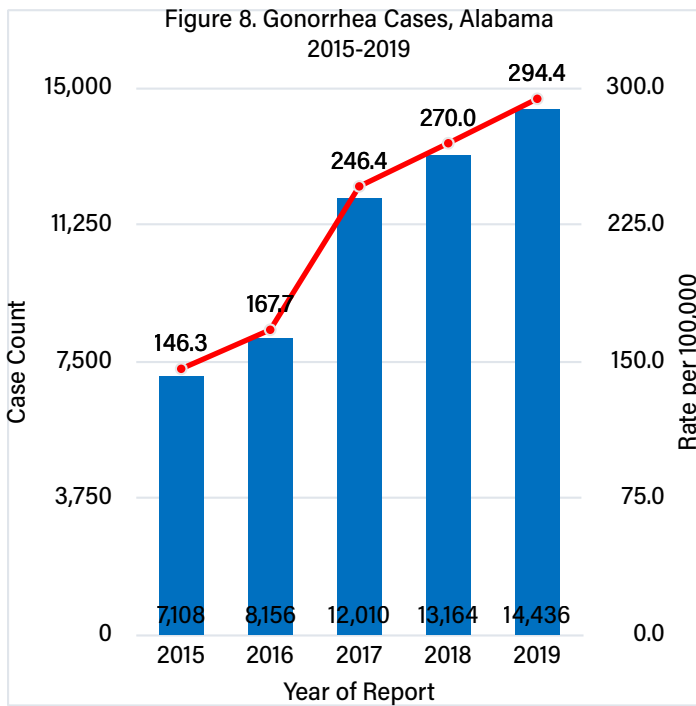
## Gonorrhea

A total of 14,436 Alabama residents were reported with gonorrhea in 2019 (Figure 8). This reflects a 103.1% (7,328 cases) increase in gonorrhea cases from 2015 to 2019. In 2019, the national case rate for gonorrhea was 188.4 per 100,000. Alabama's 2019 gonorrhea case rate was 294.4 per 100,000. This ranks Alabama's morbidity as third highest in the nation.

In 2019, a total of 331 gonorrhea cases were co-infected with HIV.

The number of Blacks and Whites reported with gonorrhea has dramatically increased in the past 5 years. In 2019, a total of 6,880 cases were diagnosed among Alabama's Black population (Figure 9). The number of cases reported among Blacks and Whites increased by 55.1% and 114.9%, respectively, from 2015 to 2019. Among Alabama's Latino population, the number of gonorrhea cases increased by 388.0%.

In 2019, Blacks accounted for the highest gonorrhea case rate in Alabama (530.1 per 100,000) compared with any other racial/ethnic group (Table 3).



**Table 3. Gonorrhea Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Alabama 2015-2019**

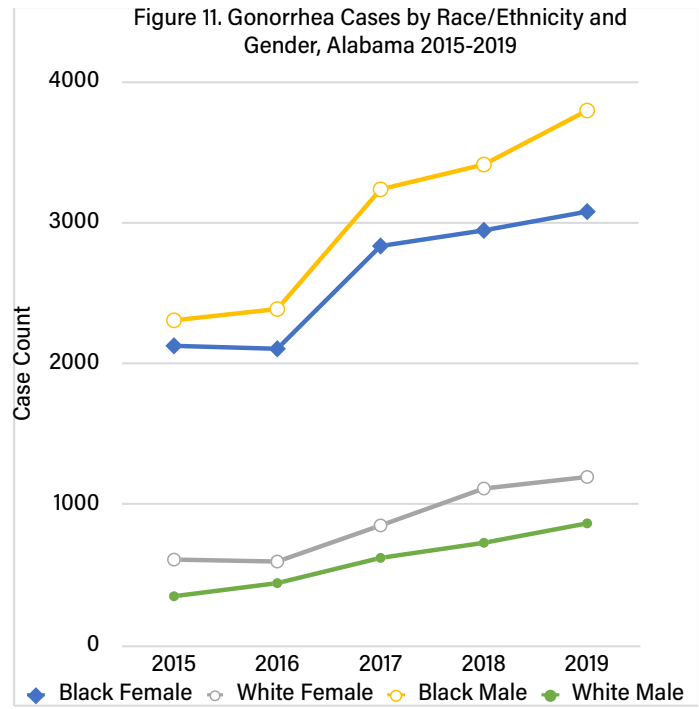
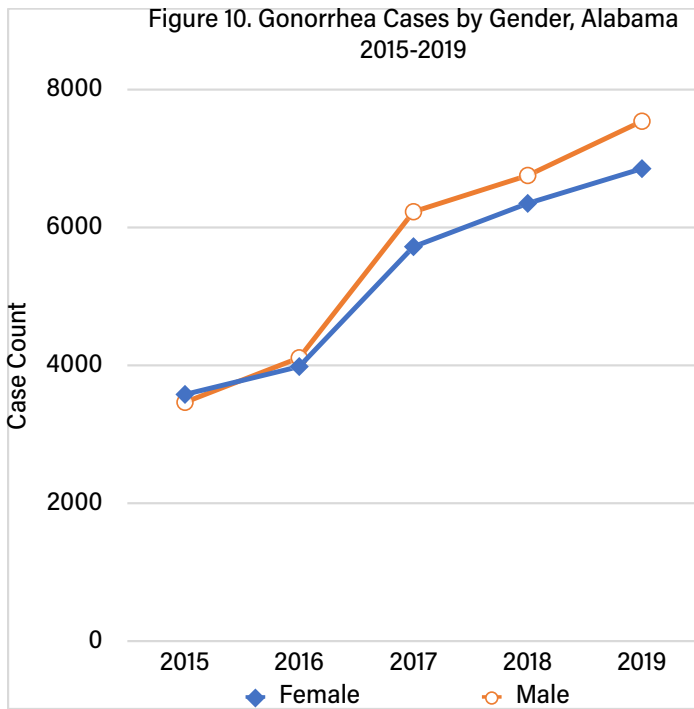
Race/Ethnicity	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black	4,435 (62.4)	345.7	4,499 (55.2)	349.5	6,077 (50.6)	470.1	6,365 (48.4)	487.2	6,880 (47.7)	530.1
White	962 (13.5)	30.0	1,042 (12.8)	32.3	1,476 (12.3)	46.2	1,847 (14.0)	54.8	2,067 (14.3)	64.6
Latino	25 (0.4)	12.5	43 (0.5)	20.9	114 (0.9)	54.0	136 (1.0)	60.6	122 (0.8)	59.5
Total	7,108	146.3	8,156	167.7	12,010	246.4	13,164	270.0	14,436	294.4

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

The number of males diagnosed with gonorrhea surpassed the number of cases diagnosed among females in 2016 (Figure 10). This trend continues today and is reflected in the 91.3% and 117.4% increase in gonorrhea cases among females and males, respectively, from 2015-2019.

The number of gonorrhea cases among Black females, Black males, White females, and White males increased by 44.8%, 64.5%, 95.9%, 147.3% respectively, from 2015 to 2019 (Figure 11).

In 2019, the gonorrhea case rate was highest among Black males and Black females at 630.7 per 100,000 population and 442.5 per 100,000 population, respectively. White females had the third highest case rate at 73.1 per 100,000 population.



**Table 4. Gonorrhea Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Alabama 2015-2019**

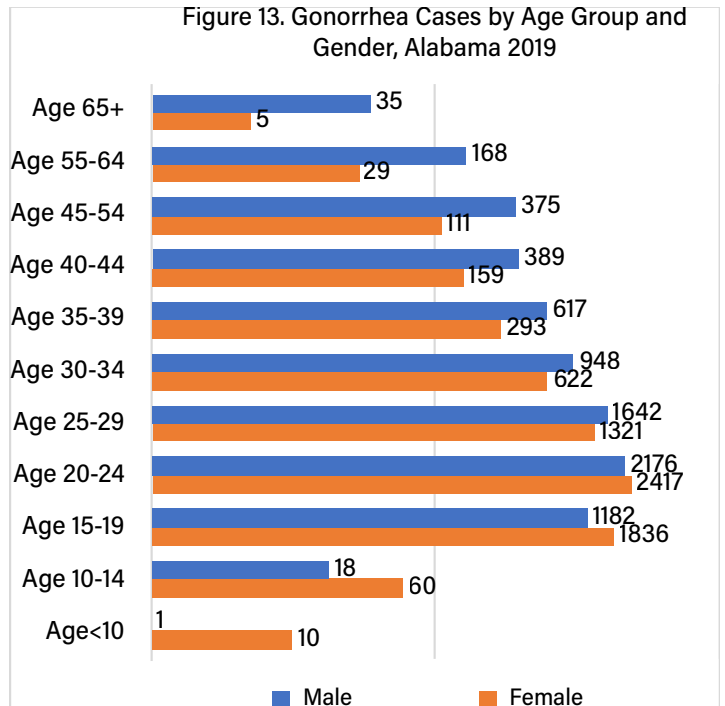
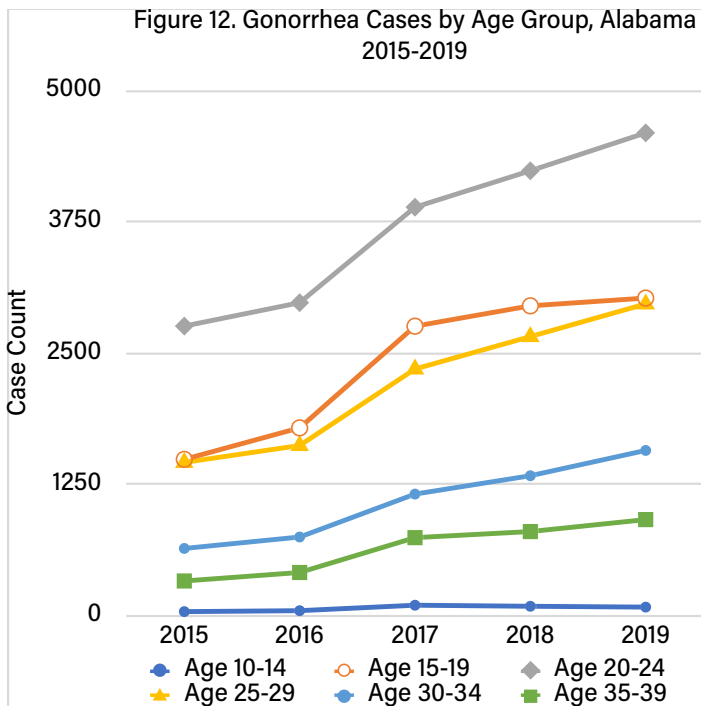
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black Female	2127 (29.9)	310.5	2106 (25.8)	306.1	2835 (23.6)	410.0	2946 (22.4)	428.6	3079 (21.3)	442.5
Black Male	2308 (32.5)	386.1	2388 (29.3)	398.4	3237 (27.0)	538.2	3413 (25.9)	569.2	3796 (26.3)	630.1
White Female	611 (8.6)	37.3	597 (7.3)	36.5	853 (7.1)	52.2	1115 (8.5)	68.1	1197 (8.3)	73.1
White Male	351 (4.9)	22.4	444 (5.4)	28.4	623 (5.2)	39.9	730 (5.5)	46.5	868 (6.0)	55.5
Latino Female	11 (0.2)	11.8	26 (0.3)	27.2	65 (0.5)	65.9	78 (0.6)	84.2	59 (0.4)	55.8
Latino Male	14 (0.2)	13.0	17 (0.2)	15.5	49 (0.4)	43.6	58 (0.4)	54.1	63 (0.4)	53.6
Total	7108	146.3	8156	167.7	12010	246.4	13164	270.0	14436	294.4

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

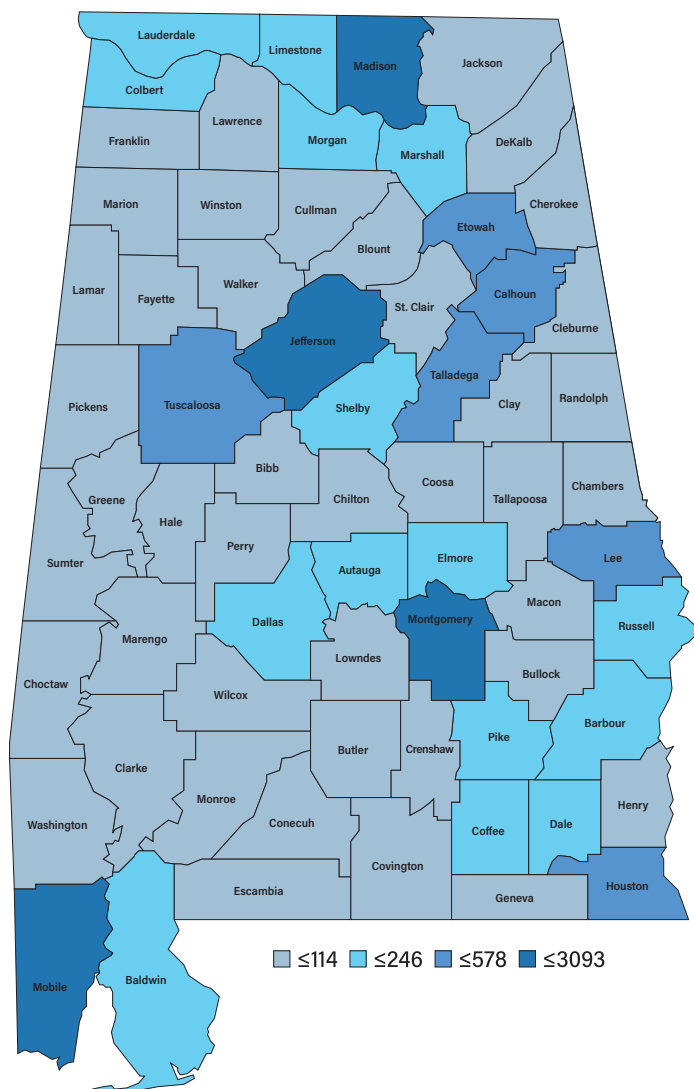
Persons age 15-19, age 20-24, and age 25-29 comprised 20.9%, 31.8%, and 20.6% of the gonorrhea cases reported in 2019 (Figure 12).

More females age 15-19 and age 20-24 were diagnosed with gonorrhea in 2019 than males (Figure 13).

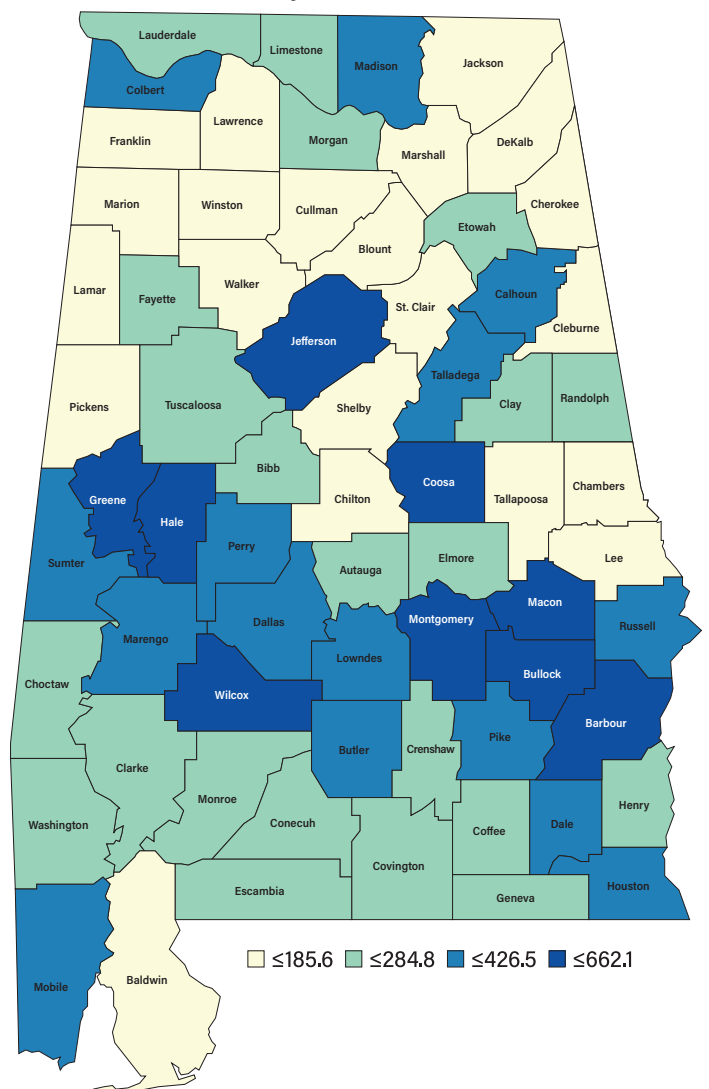
Over 54.5% (7,862/14,436) of the gonorrhea cases reported in 2019 occurred in Alabama's urban counties (Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa counties) (Figure 14). Of the 7,862 gonorrhea cases reported in these counties in 2019, 55.4% (4,354/7,862) were among Blacks.



**Figure 14. Gonorrhea Cases by County, Alabama 2019**



**Figure 15. Gonorrhea Case Rate per 100,000 by County, Alabama 2019**



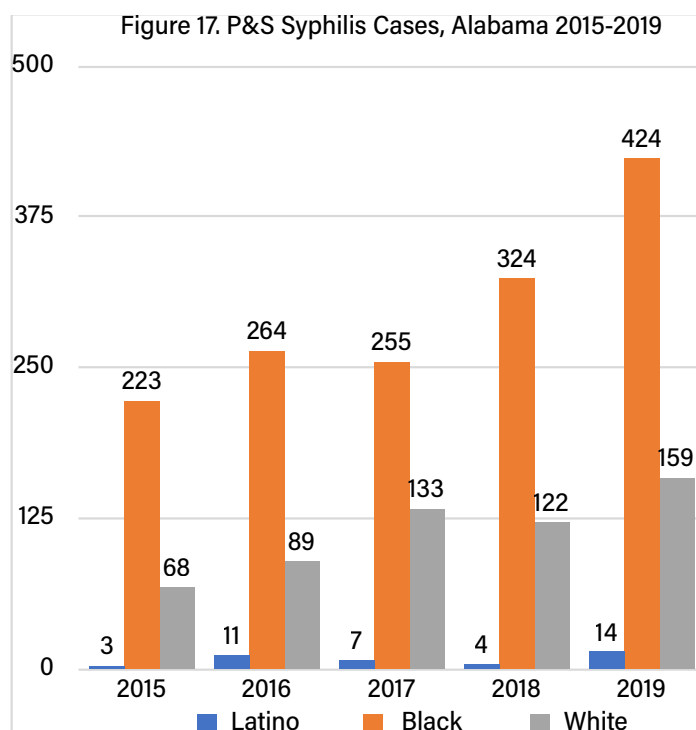
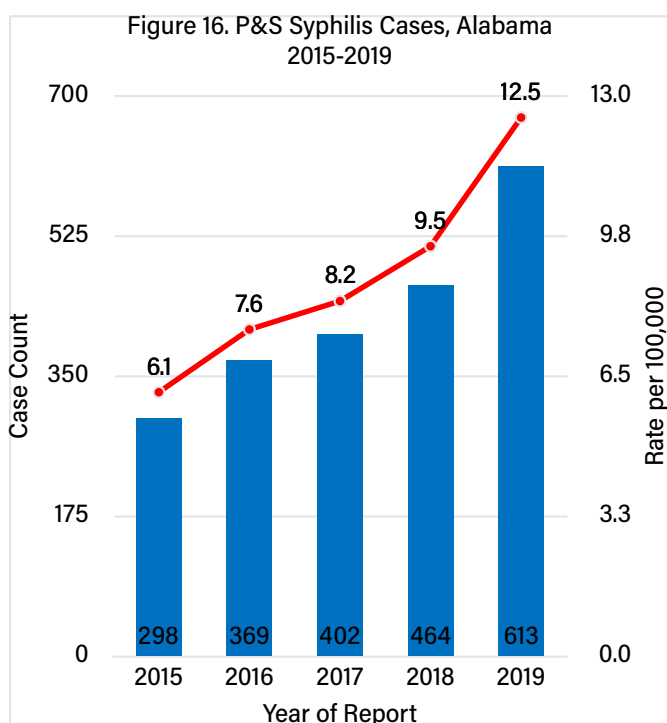
Hale and Wilcox counties had the highest rate of gonorrhea infection 2019 (Figure 15). However, Hale and Wilcox counties reported small case numbers. Because of high gonorrhea morbidity, the counties with the highest rate of gonorrhea infection in 2019 were Montgomery (540.0 per 100,000 population), Jefferson (469.7 per 100,000 population), Madison (394.2 per 100,000 population), Mobile (362.5 per 100,000 population), and Tuscaloosa (276.1 per 100,000) counties.

### Primary and Secondary Syphilis

A total of 613 Alabama residents were reported with P&S Syphilis in 2019 (Figure 16). This reflects a 105.7% (315 cases) increase in P&S Syphilis cases from 2015 to 2019. In 2019, the national case rate for P&S Syphilis was 11.9 per 100,000. Alabama's 2019 P&S Syphilis case rate was 12.5 per 100,000. This ranks Alabama's morbidity as fifteenth highest in the nation.

In 2019, a total of 136 P&S Syphilis cases were co-infected with HIV.

Blacks continue to represent the majority of P&S cases diagnosed among Alabama residents (Figure 17). Between 2015-2019, the number of P&S Syphilis cases among Blacks and Whites increased by 47.4% and 133.8%, respectively. Although the number of P&S cases is small among Alabama's Latino population, the number of cases increased by 366.7% from 2015-2019.



The P&S Syphilis case rate in 2019 was higher among Blacks at 32.7 per 100,000 followed by Latinos (6.8 per 100,000), and Whites (5.0 per 100,000) (Table 5).



**Table 5. P&S Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Alabama 2015-2019**

Race/ Ethnicity	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black	223 (74.8)	17.4	264 (71.5)	20.5	255 (63.4)	19.7	324 (69.8)	24.8	424 (69.2)	32.7
White	68 (22.8)	2.1	89 (24.1)	2.8	133 (33.1)	4.2	122 (26.3)	3.6	159 (25.9)	5.0
Latino	3 (1.0)	1.5	11 (3.0)	5.4	7 (1.7)	3.3	4 (0.9)	1.8	14 (2.3)	6.8
Total	298	6.1	369	7.6	402	8.2	464	9.5	613	12.5

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

In 2019, Black males represented 54.8% of the cases diagnosed followed by 20.2% among White males (Table 6) for a case rate of 55.8 per 100,000. This reflects a 77.8% and 100.0% increase in cases among Black males and White males, respectively, from 2015-2019. Among females, the highest P&S Syphilis case rate reported in 2019 was among Black females (12.6 per 100,000). However, P&S Syphilis cases among White females increased by 483.3% between 2015-2019.

**Table 6. P&S Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Alabama 2015-2019**

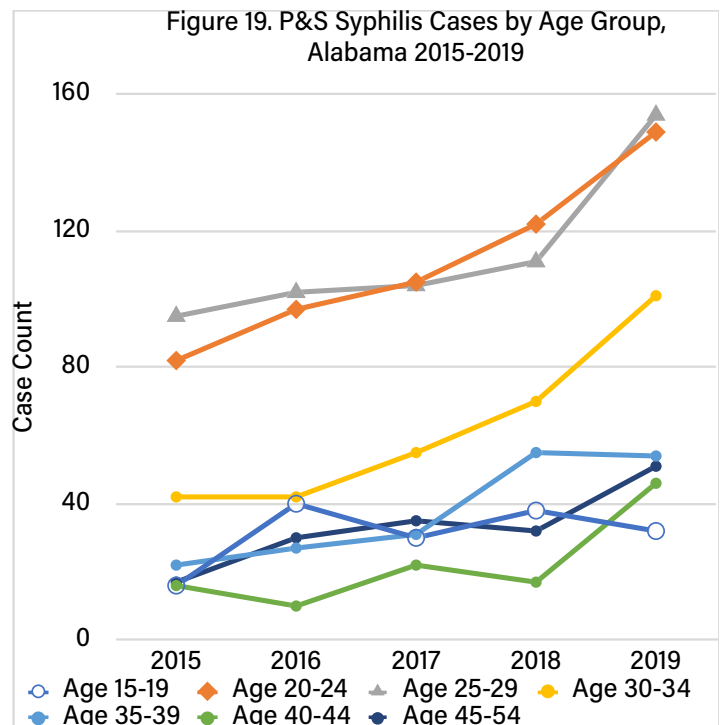
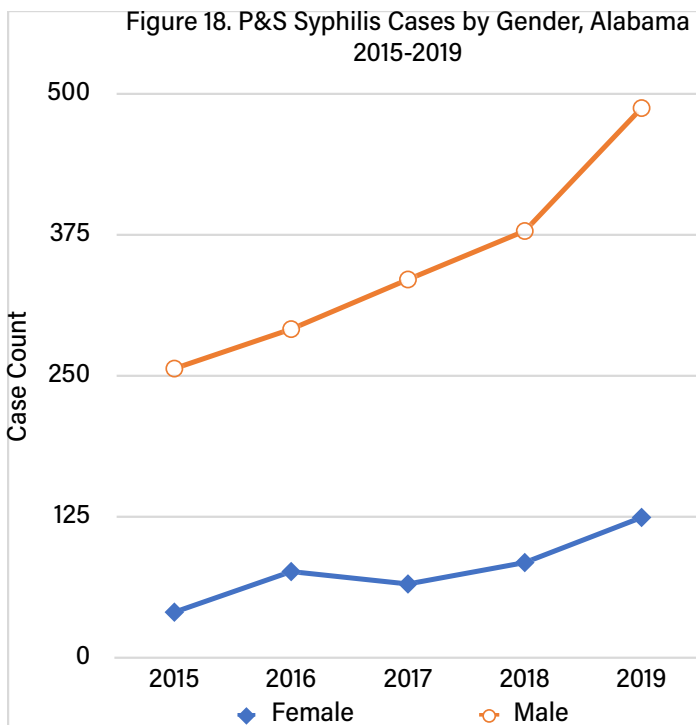
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black Female	34 (11.4)	5.0	64 (17.3)	9.3	43 (10.7)	6.2	62 (13.4)	9.0	88 (14.4)	12.6
Black Male	189 (63.4)	31.6	200 (54.2)	33.4	212 (52.7)	45.2	262 (56.5)	43.7	336 (54.8)	55.8
White Female	6 (2.0)	0.4	11 (3.0)	0.7	20 (5.0)	1.2	21 (4.5)	1.3	35 (5.7)	2.1
White Male	62 (20.8)	4.0	78 (21.1)	5.0	113 (28.1)	7.2	101 (21.8)	6.4	124 (20.2)	7.9
Latino Female	0 (0.0)	0.0	2 (0.5)	2.1	1 (0.2)	1.0	1 (0.2)	1.1	1 (0.2)	0.9
Latino Male	3 (1.0)	2.8	9 (2.4)	8.2	6 (1.5)	5.3	3 (0.6)	2.8	13 (2.1)	11.1
Total	298	6.1	369	7.6	402	8.2	464	9.5	613	12.5

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

The number of P&S Syphilis cases has consistently been higher among males compared to females (Figure 19). In 2019, a total of 488 males were diagnosed with P&S Syphilis compared to 125 females reflecting an increase of 89.9% and 204.9%, respectively.

Persons age 20-24 and age 25-29 have comprised the majority of P&S Syphilis cases reported between 2015-2019 (Figure 19). Persons age 20-24, age 25-29, and age 30-34 represented a combined 65.9% of the P&S Syphilis cases reported in 2019.





Among females, persons age 20-24 and 25-29 comprised 52.8% of reported P&S syphilis cases compared to the same age group among males at 48.6% (Figure 20).

Jefferson (127), Mobile (88), Montgomery (74), Madison (47), Tuscaloosa (58), and Lauderdale (23) counties represented 68.0% (417/613) of the reported cases in 2019 (Figure 21).

Macon, Pickens, and Sumter counties had the highest case rates per 100,000 at 49.8, 45.2, and 40.2, respectively. These rates are a direct reflection of the counties' small population size (Figure 22). Based on the number of P&S cases reported by county, Montgomery (32.7), Tuscaloosa (27.7), Lauderdale (24.8), Mobile (21.3), and Jefferson (19.3) counties' case rates per 100,000 were the highest among Alabama counties in 2019.

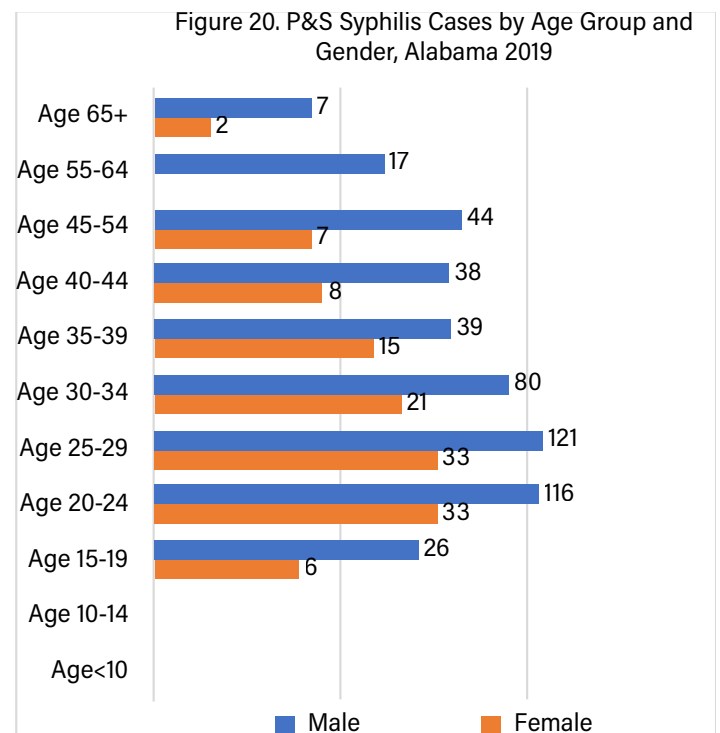


Figure 21. P&S Syphilis Cases by County, Alabama 2019

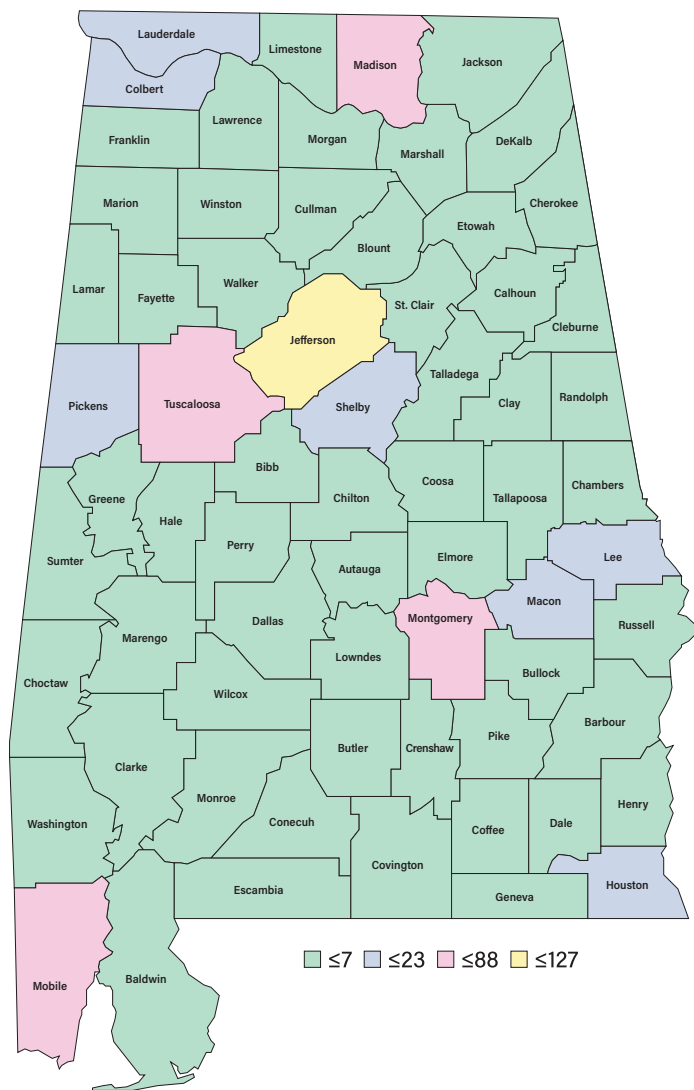
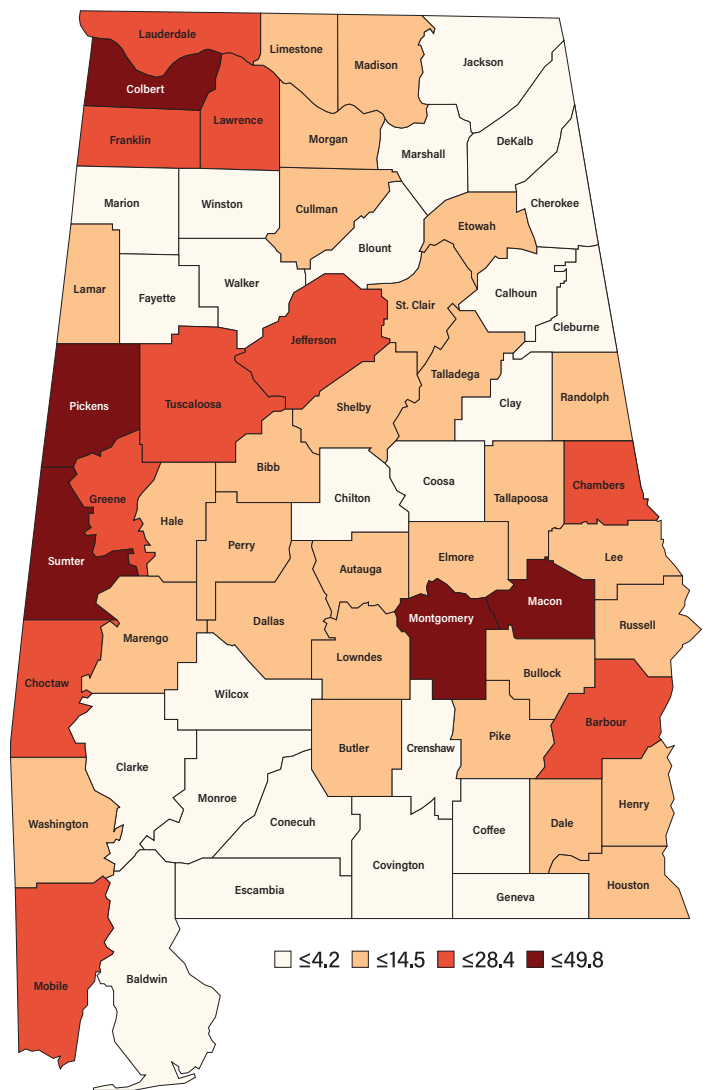


Figure 22. P&S Syphilis Case Rate per 100,000 by County, Alabama 2019



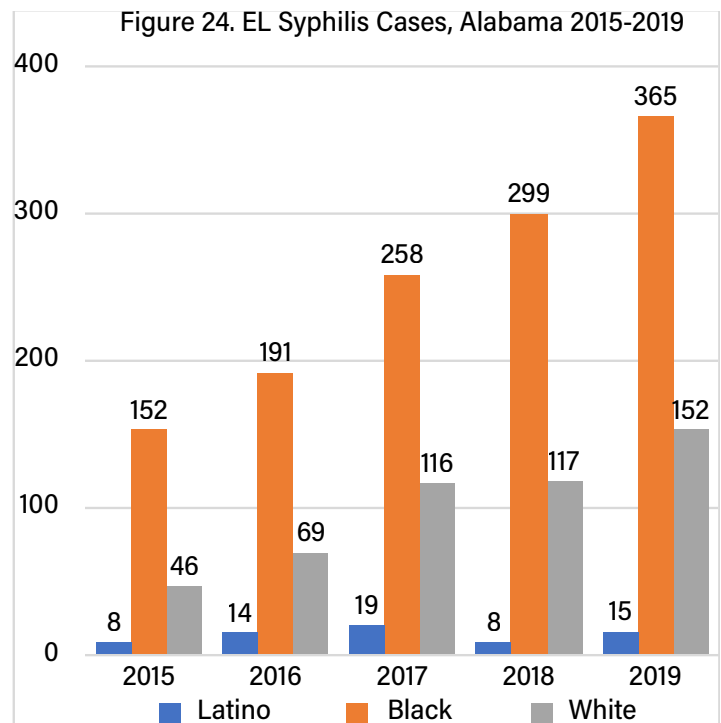
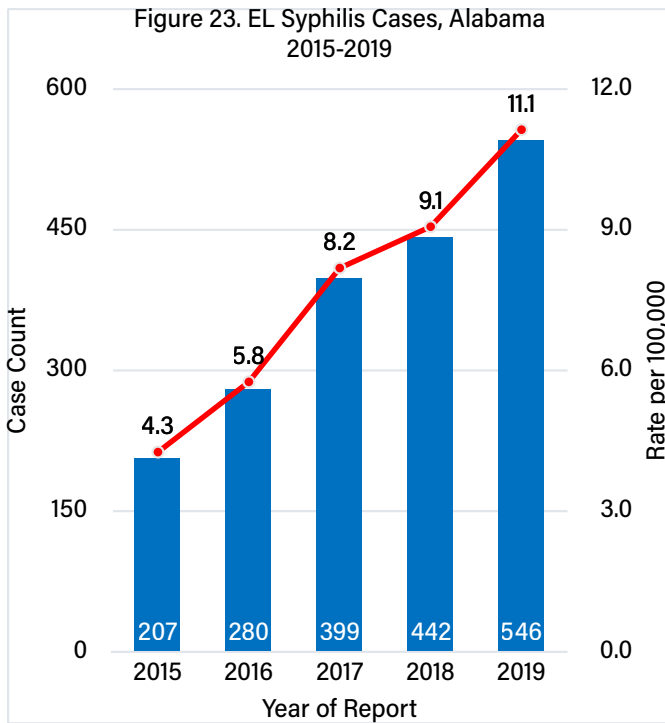
### Early, Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis

A total of 546 Alabama residents were reported with Early, Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis (EL) in 2019 (Figure 23). This reflects a 163.8% (339 cases) increase in EL Syphilis cases from 2015 to 2019. Alabama's 2019 EL Syphilis case rate was 11.1 per 100,000.

In 2019, a total 141 EL Syphilis cases were co-infected with HIV.

Over the past 5 years, the number of cases was the highest among Blacks. From 2015 to 2019, the number of cases diagnosed among Blacks and Whites increased by 140.1% and 230.1%, respectively (Figure 24). In 2019, Blacks accounted for 66.8% of the reported cases compared to Whites (27.8%) and Latinos (2.7%).

The EL Syphilis case rate has always been higher among Blacks than Latinos and Whites. In 2019, the EL syphilis case rate among Blacks was 28.1 per 100,000 compared to Latinos (7.3 per 100,000) and Whites (4.7 per 100,000) (Table 7).



**Table 7. EL Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Alabama 2015-2019**

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black	152 (73.4)	11.8	191 (68.2)	14.8	258 (64.7)	20.0	299 (67.6)	22.9	365 (66.8)	28.1
White	46 (22.2)	1.4	69 (24.6)	2.2	116 (29.1)	3.6	117 (26.5)	3.5	152 (27.8)	4.7
Latino	8 (3.9)	4.0	14 (5.0)	6.8	19 (4.8)	9.0	8 (1.8)	3.6	15 (2.7)	7.3
Total	207	4.3	280	5.8	399	8.2	442	9.1	546	11.1

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

The number of EL Syphilis cases has consistently been higher in Black males and females followed by White females and White males (Figure 25 and Table 8). In 2019, a total of 277 EL Syphilis cases among Black males were reported to Division of STD Prevention and Control. This reflects an increase of 21.5% from the number of EL Syphilis cases reported in 2018 and an increase of 145.1% of EL Syphilis cases reported in 2015. The EL Syphilis case rate in 2019 among Black males was 46.0 per 100,000 compared to Black females at 12.6 per 100,000.

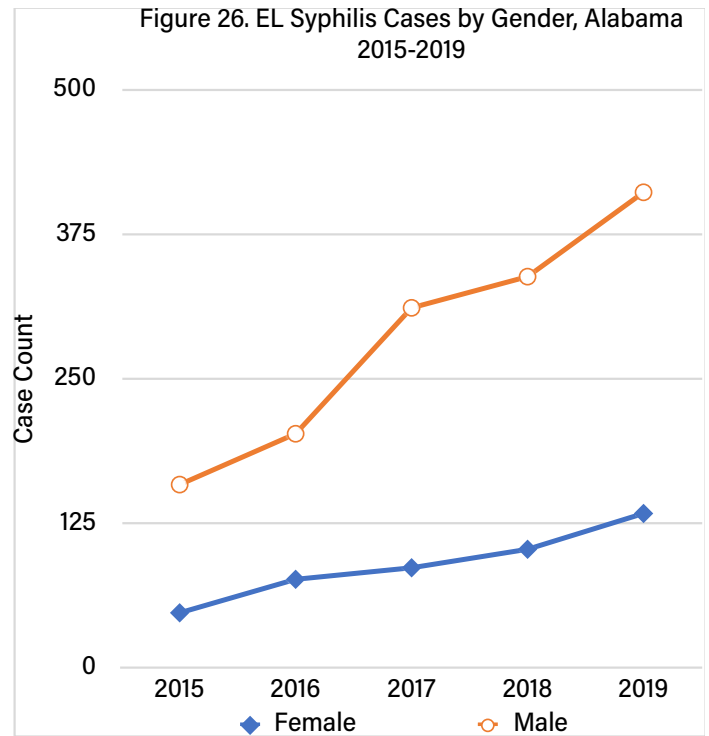
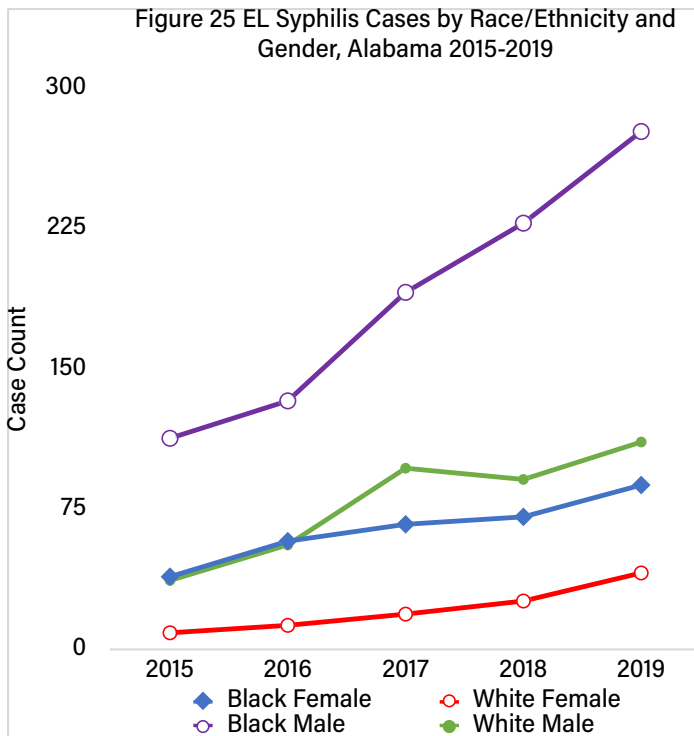


Table 8. EL Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Alabama 2015-2019

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black Female	39 (18.8)	5.7	58 (20.7)	8.4	67 (16.8)	9.7	71 (16.1)	10.3	88 (16.1)	12.76
Black Male	113 (54.6)	18.9	133 (47.5)	22.2	191 (47.9)	31.8	228 (51.6)	38.0	277 (50.7)	46.0
White Female	9 (4.3)	0.6	13 (4.6)	0.8	19 (4.8)	1.2	26 (5.9)	1.6	41 (7.5)	2.5
White Male	37 (17.9)	2.4	56 (20.0)	3.6	97 (24.3)	6.2	91 (20.6)	5.8	111 (20.3)	7.1
Latino Female	0 (0.0)	0.0	5 (1.8)	5.2	1 (0.3)	1.0	2 (0.5)	2.2	4 (0.7)	3.8
Latino Male	8 (3.9)	7.4	9 (3.2)	8.2	18 (4.5)	16.0	6 (1.4)	5.6	11 (2.0)	9.4
Total	207	4.3	280	5.8	399	8.2	442	9.1	546	11.1

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

Over the past 5 years, the number of EL syphilis cases among males and females increased by 159.1% and 179.1%, respectively (Figure 26).

In 2019, persons age 20-24 and age 25-29 accounted for a combined 45.4% of EL cases reported among males (Figure 27). Among females, these age groups comprised 51.5% of reported EL syphilis cases.

Jefferson County reported the largest number of cases (176) reported in 2019 followed by Montgomery (74), Madison (33), Mobile (27), and Tuscaloosa (25) counties (Figure 28). These counties accounted for nearly 54.6% (335/613) of the EL cases reported in 2019.

Based on the number of EL Syphilis cases reported by county, Montgomery (32.7), Jefferson (26.7), and Lauderdale (25.9) counties' rates of infection per 100,000 were the highest among Alabama counties in 2019 (Figure 29).

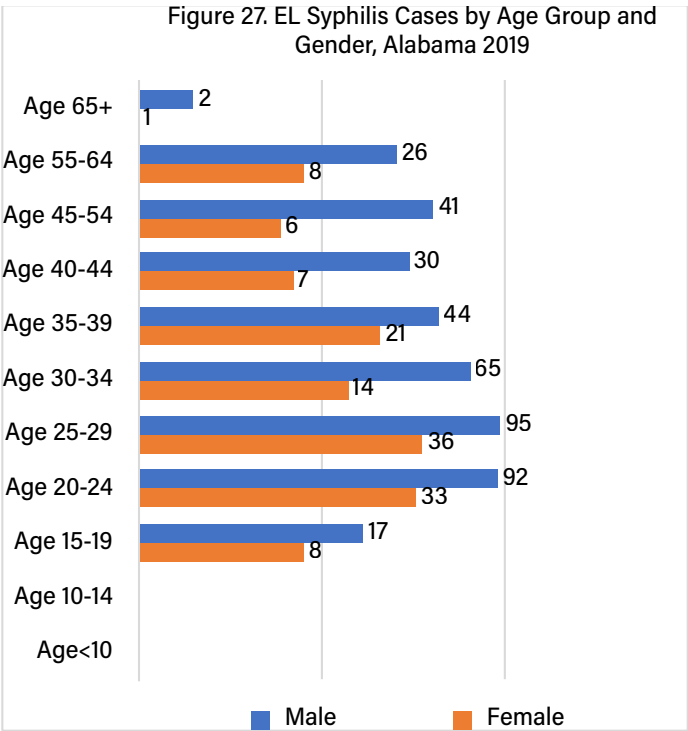


Figure 28. EL Syphilis Cases by County, Alabama 2019

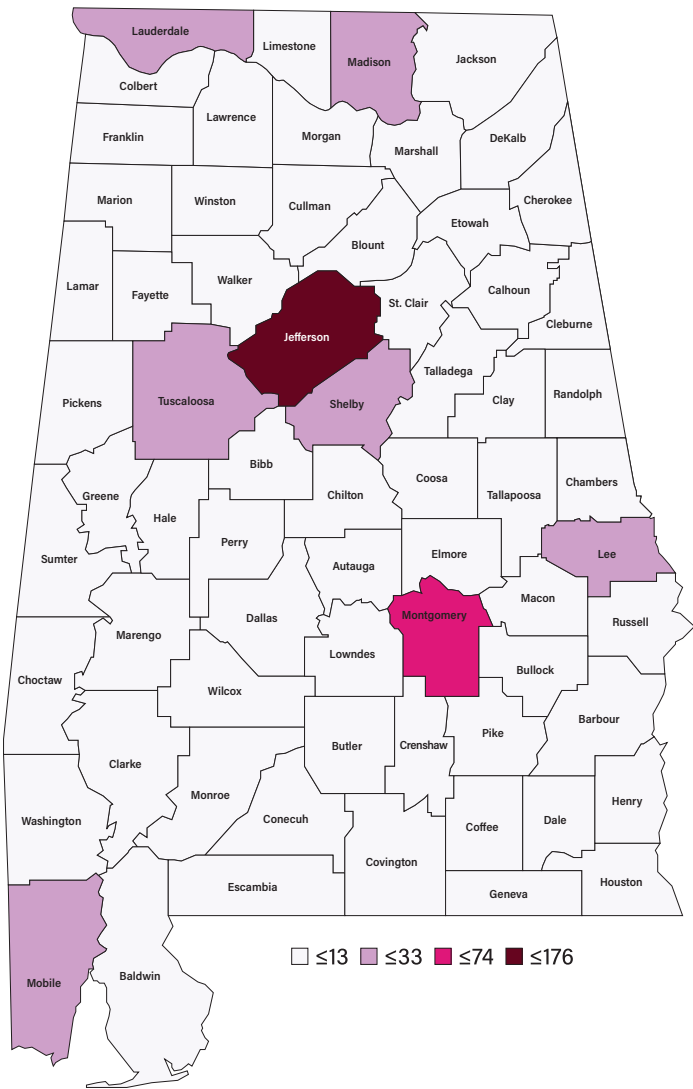
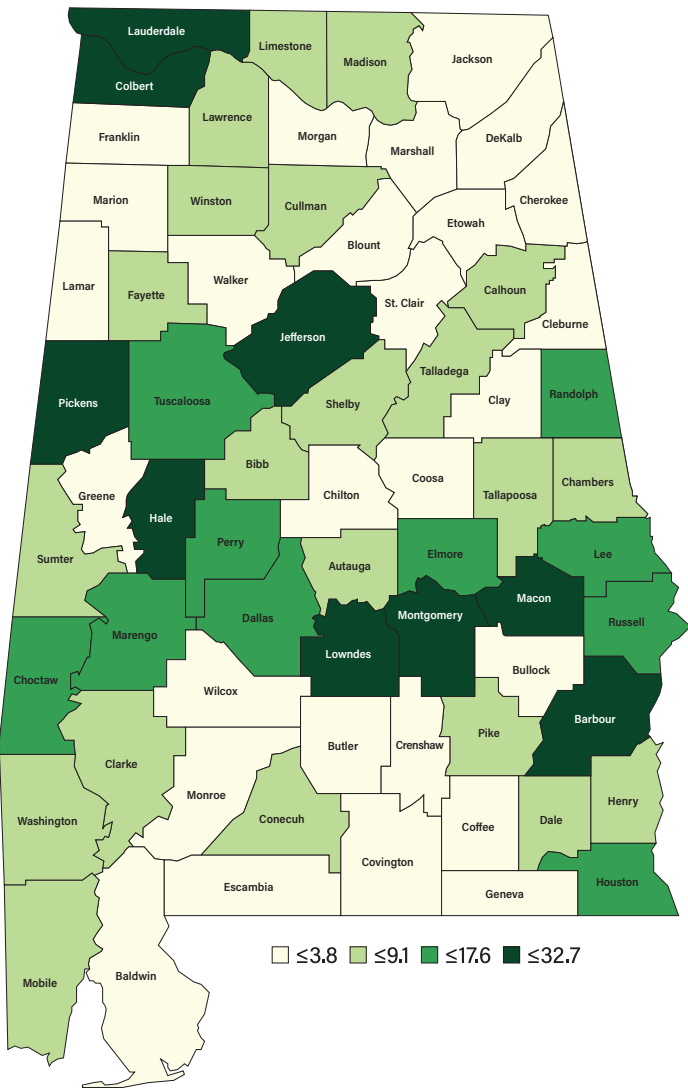


Figure 29. EL Syphilis Cases Rate per 100,000 County, Alabama 2019



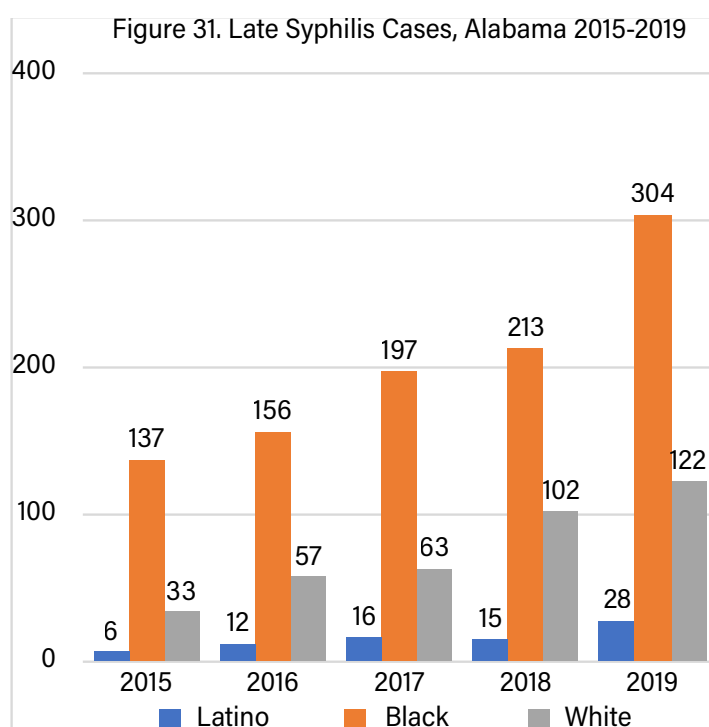
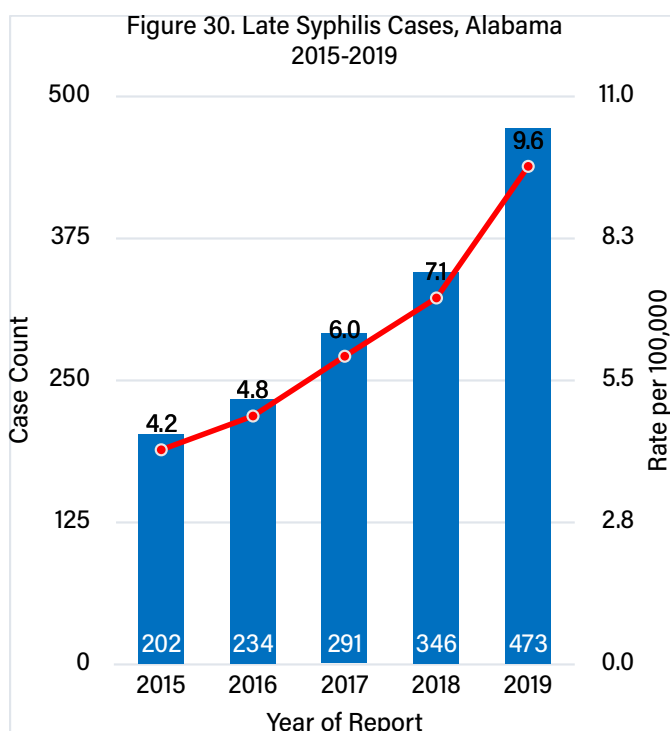
## Late Latent Syphilis

A total of 473 Alabama residents were reported with Late Latent (Late) Syphilis in 2019 (Figure 30). This reflects a 134.1% increase in Late Syphilis cases from 2015 to 2019. Alabama's 2019 Late Syphilis case rate was 9.6 per 100,000.

In 2019, a total of 96 Late Latent Syphilis cases were co-infected with HIV.

Over the past 5 years, the number of cases was the highest among Blacks. From 2015 to 2019, the number of Late Syphilis cases diagnosed among Blacks and Whites increased by 121.9% and 269.7%, respectively (Figure 31). In 2019, Blacks accounted for 64.3% of the reported cases compared to Whites (25.8%) and Latinos (5.9%).

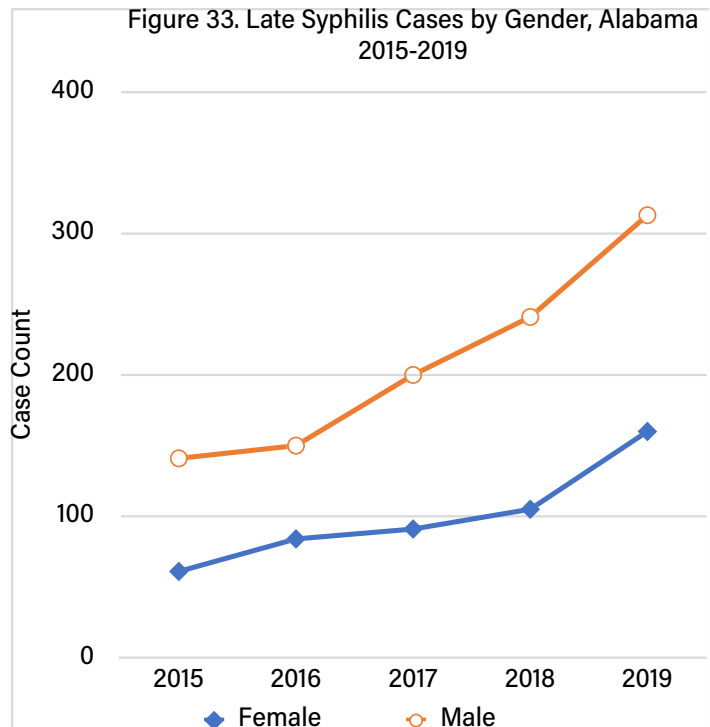
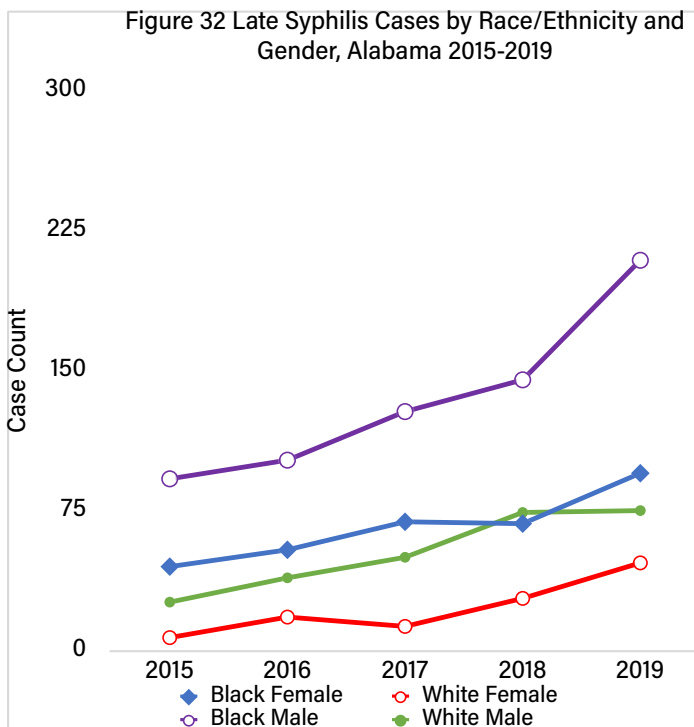
The Late Syphilis case rate has always been higher among Blacks than Latinos and Whites. In 2019, the Late syphilis case rate among Blacks was 23.4 per 100,000 compared to Latinos (13.7 per 100,000) and Whites (3.8 per 100,000) (Figure 32 and Table 9).



**Table 9. Late Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Alabama 2015-2019**

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black	137 (67.8)	10.7	156 (66.7)	12.1	197 (67.7)	15.2	213 (61.6)	16.3	304 (64.3)	23.4
White	33 (16.3)	1.0	57 (24.4)	1.8	63 (21.6)	2.0	102 (29.5)	3.0	122 (25.8)	3.8
Latino	6 (3.0)	3.0	12 (5.1)	5.8	16 (5.5)	7.6	15 (4.3)	6.7	28 (5.9)	13.7
Total	202	4.2	234	4.8	291	6.0	346	7.1	473	9.6

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.



The number of cases has consistently been higher in Black males and Black females followed by White females and White males (Table 10). In 2019, a total of 209 Late Syphilis cases among Black males were reported to Division of STD Prevention and Control. This reflects an increase of 44.1% from the number of Late Syphilis cases reported in 2018 and 127.2% of Late Syphilis cases reported in 2015. During this period the rate of infection for Black males was 34.7 per 100,000 followed by Latino males (14.5 per 100,000) and Black females (13.7 per 100,000).

**Table 10. Late Syphilis Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Alabama 2015-2019**

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate	Cases (%)	Rate
Black Female	45 (22.3)	6.6	54 (23.1)	7.8	69 (23.7)	10.0	68 (19.7)	9.9	95 (20.1)	13.7
Black Male	92 (45.5)	15.4	102 (43.6)	17.0	128 (44.0)	21.3	145 (41.9)	24.2	209 (44.2)	34.7
White Female	7 (3.5)	0.4	18 (7.7)	1.4	13 (4.5)	0.8	28 (8.1)	1.7	47 (9.9)	2.9
White Male	26 (12.9)	1.7	39 (16.7)	2.5	50 (17.2)	3.2	74 (21.4)	4.7	75 (15.9)	4.8
Latino Female	3 (1.5)	3.2	6 (2.6)	6.3	5 (1.7)	5.1	6 (1.7)	6.5	11 (2.3)	10.4
Latino Male	3 (1.5)	2.8	6 (2.6)	5.5	1 (0.3)	9.8	9 (2.6)	8.4	17 (3.6)	14.5
Total	202	4.2	234	4.8	291	6.0	346	7.1	473	9.6

\*Rate is per 100,000 population. \*\*Totals do not add up to 100 percent.

More males have been diagnosed with Late Syphilis than females (Figure 33). In 2019, males accounted for 66.2% of the reported Late Syphilis cases.

In 2019, persons age 20-24, age 25-29, and age 30-34 combined to account for 51.1% of Late Syphilis cases reported among males (Figure 34). Among females, these age groups comprised 46.9% of reported Late Syphilis cases.

Jefferson County reported the largest number of cases (108) reported in 2019 followed by Mobile (84), Montgomery (49), Madison (26), and Houston (23) counties (Figure 35). These counties accounted for nearly 61.3% of the Late Syphilis cases reported in 2019.

Based on the number of Late Syphilis cases reported by county, Houston (21.7), Montgomery (21.6), Mobile (20.3), and Jefferson (16.4) counties' rates of infection were the highest among Alabama counties in 2019 (Figure 36).

Figure 35. Late Syphilis Cases by County, Alabama 2019

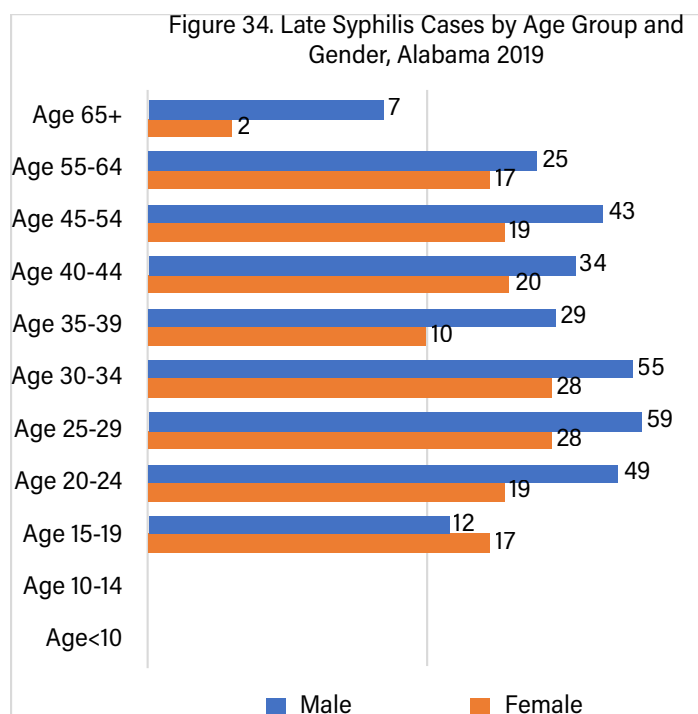
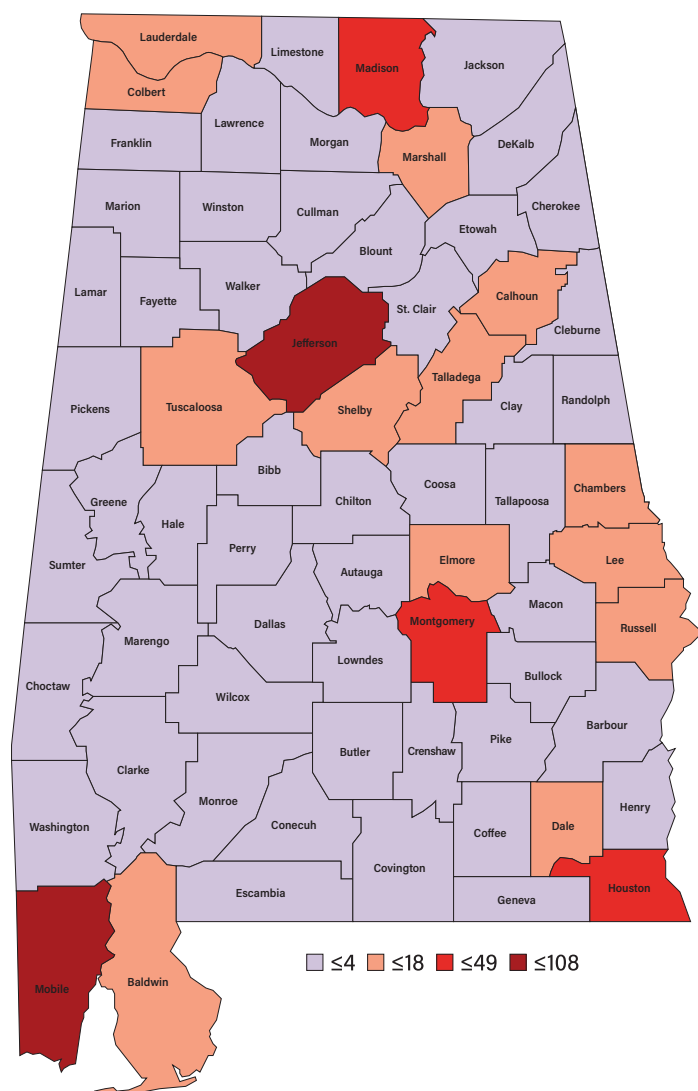
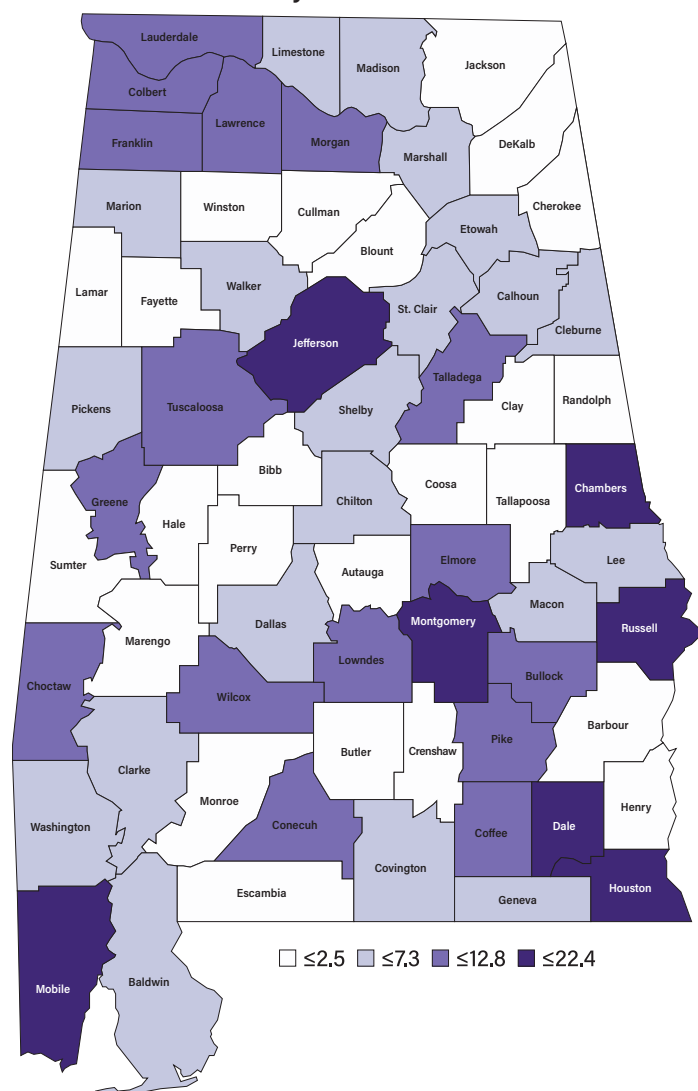


Figure 36. Late Syphilis Cases Rate per 100,000 County, Alabama 2019

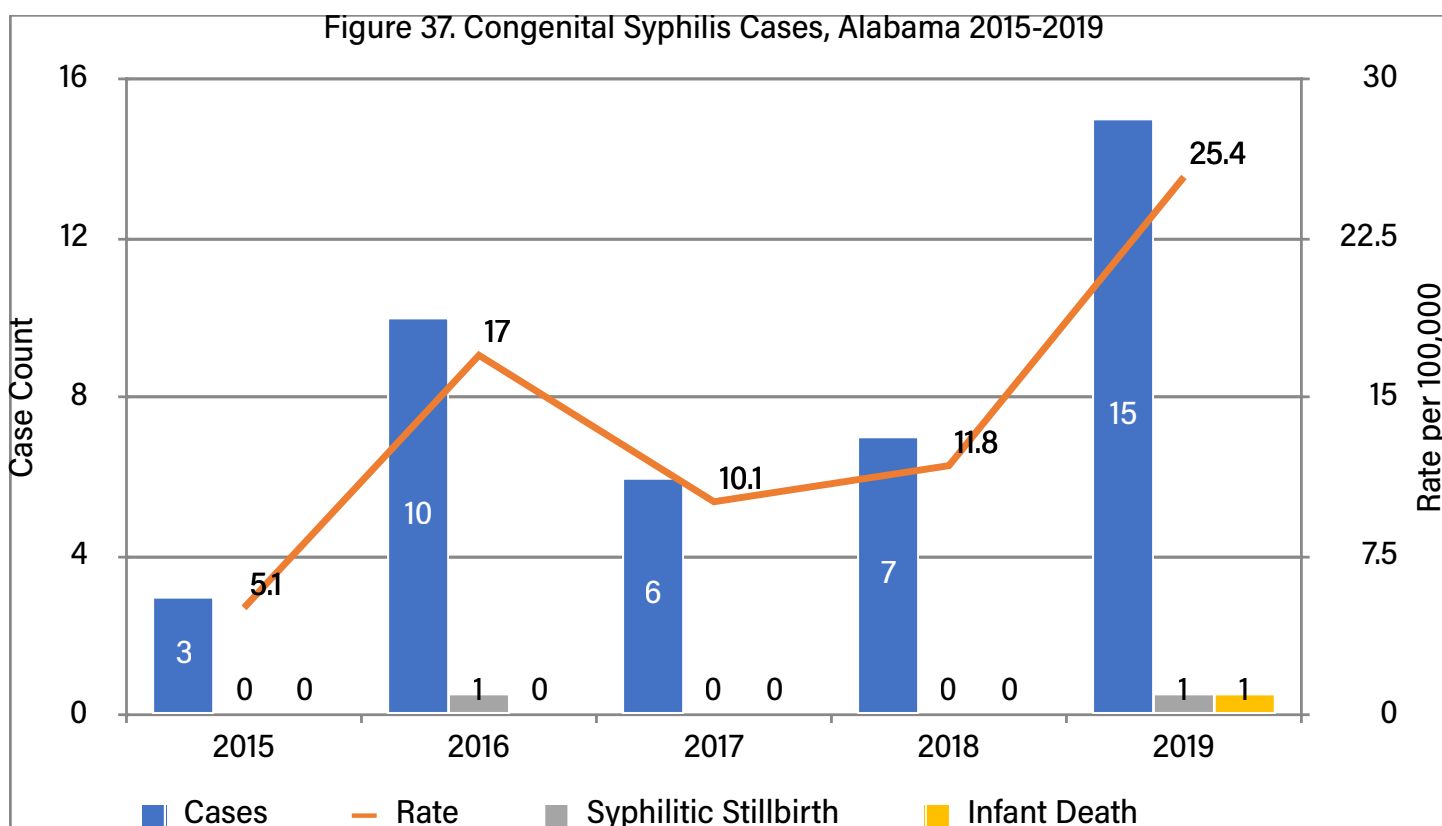


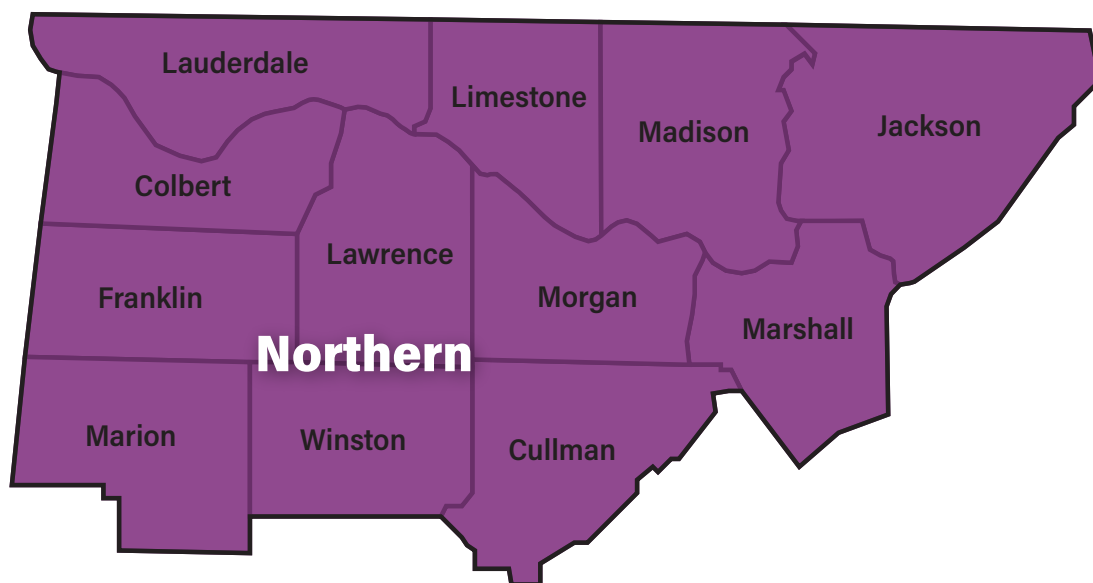


## Congenital Syphilis

In 2019, Alabama continued to face the challenge of high congenital syphilis cases and case rates (Figure 37). Alabama reported 15 congenital syphilis in 2019. This reflects a 400% increase in congenital syphilis cases since 2015. In 2019, Alabama's congenital syphilis rate was 25.4 per 100,000 live births compared to the national rate of 48.4 per 100,000 live births.

In 2019, 151 congenital cases and one infant death were reported from 8 counties in Alabama (Jefferson - 5, Montgomery - 4, Mobile - 3, Calhoun - 1, Colbert - 1, and Lauderdale - 1). Of the 15 reported cases, 60% (9/15) were Black and 40% (6/15) were White. More females (8) than males (7) were reported with congenital syphilis in the state. Of the 15 reported congenital syphilis cases, 12 mothers received prenatal care between 1 to 13 times before delivery. Three mothers received no prenatal care. The initial syphilis test for 7 mothers was non-reactive.





### **Northern Public Health District**

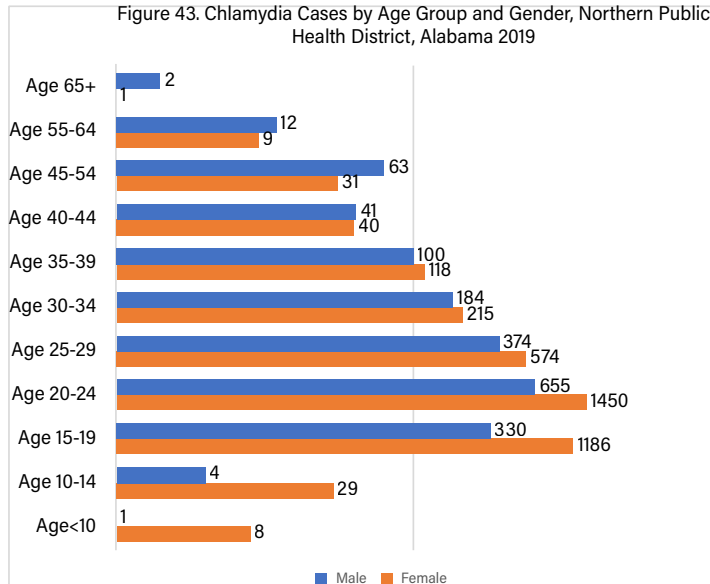
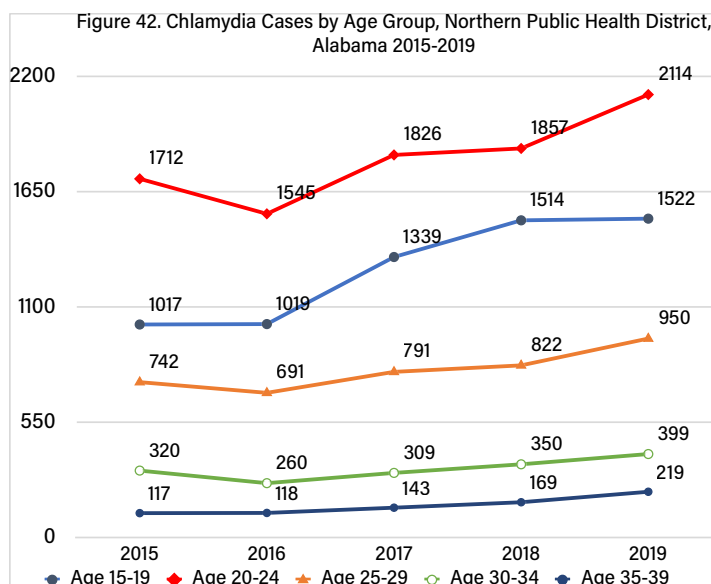
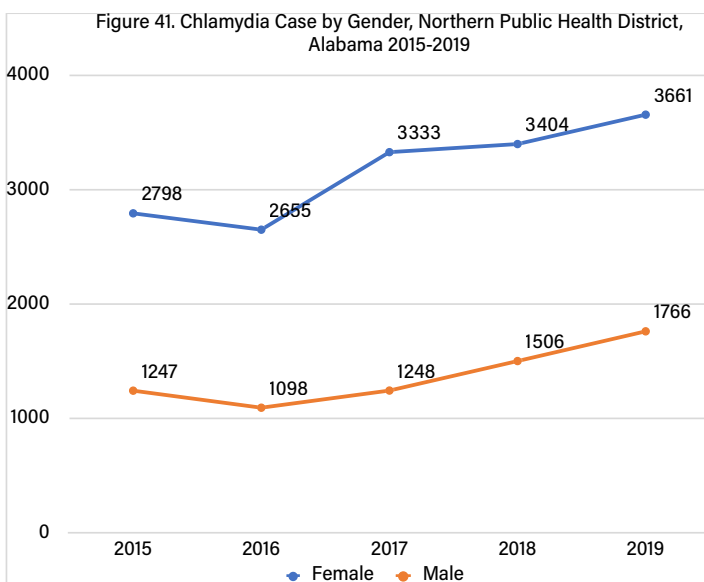
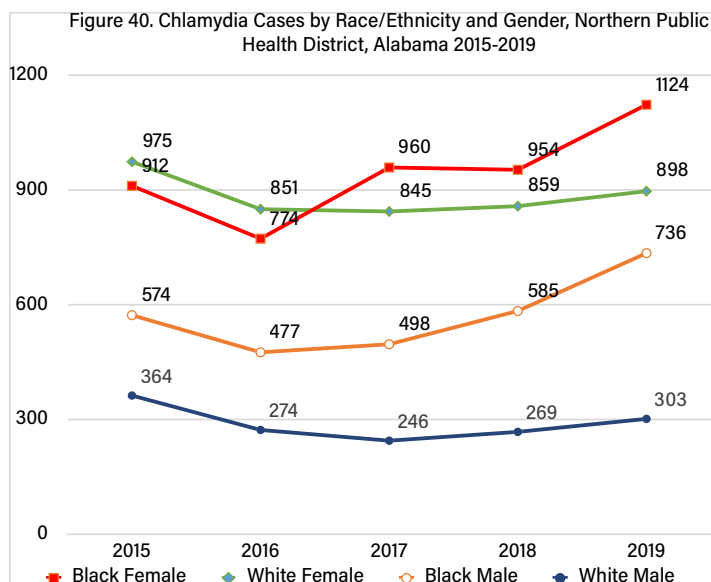
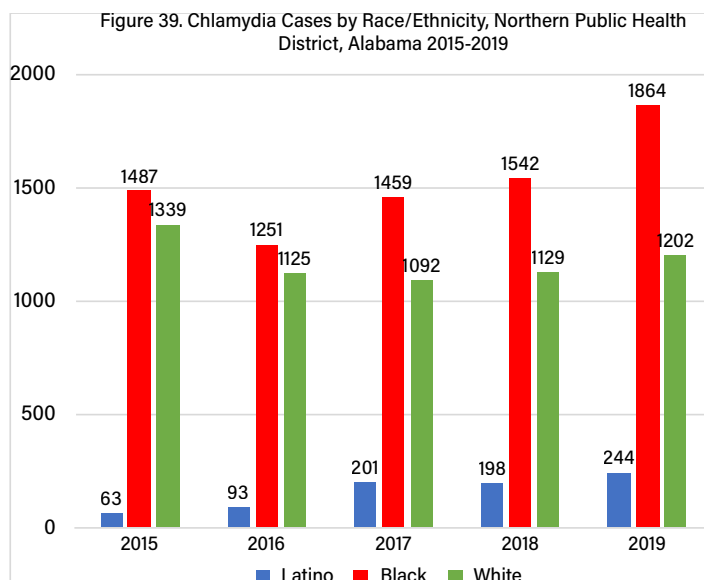
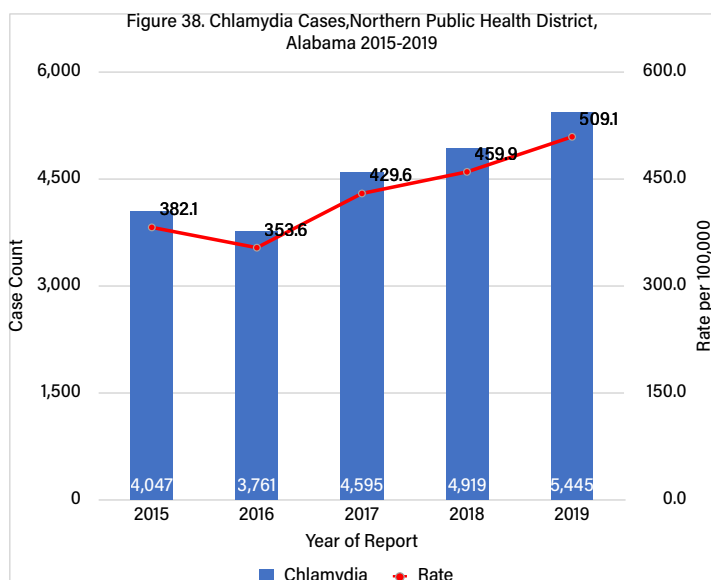
Counties in Northern Public Health District:

Colbert	Jackson	Limestone	Marshall
Cullman	Lauderdale	Madison	Morgan
Franklin	Lawrence	Marion	Winston

2019 Estimate population: 1,069,615

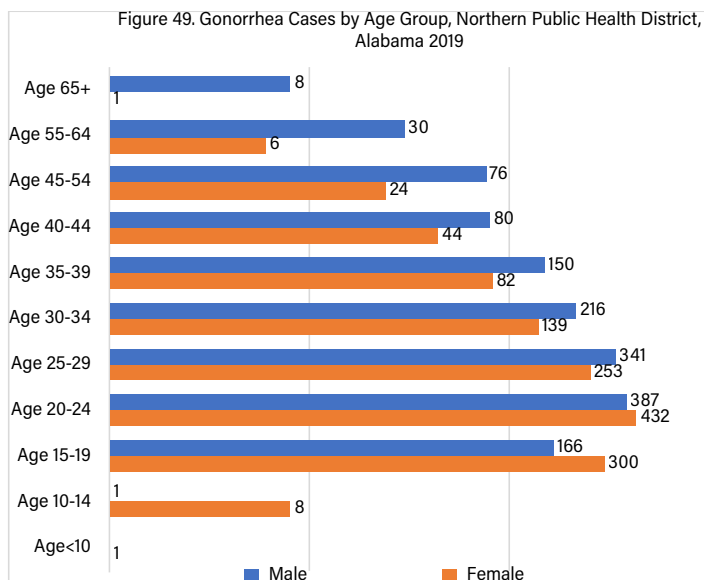
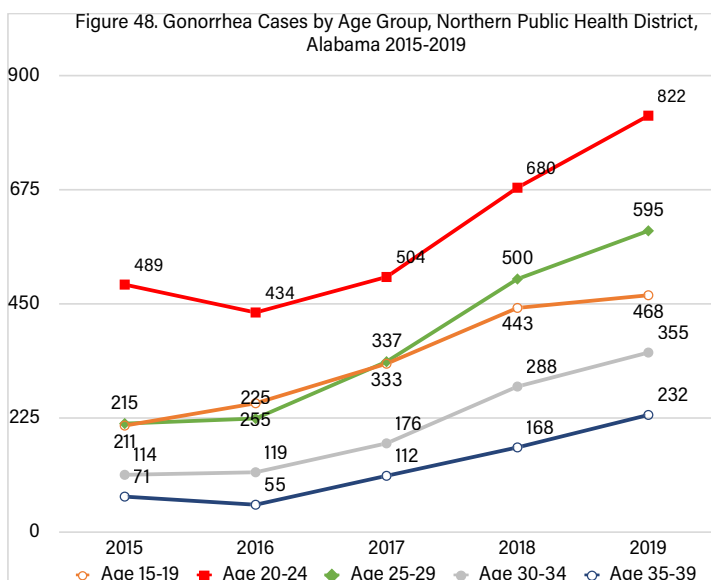
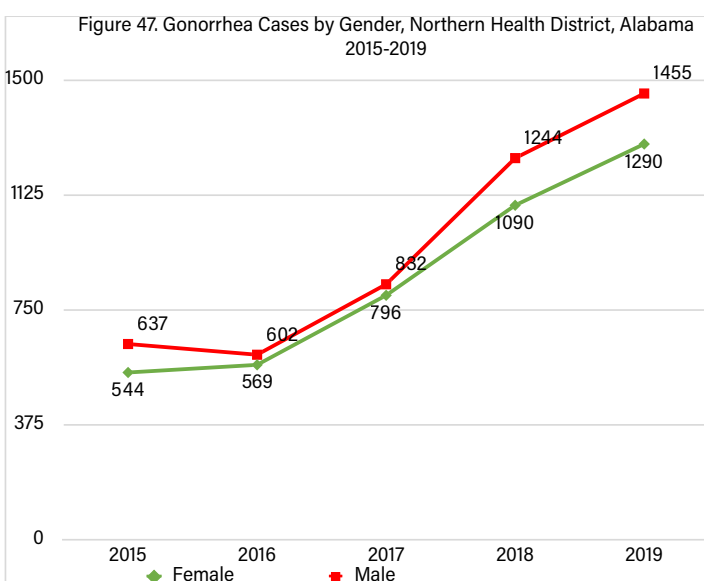
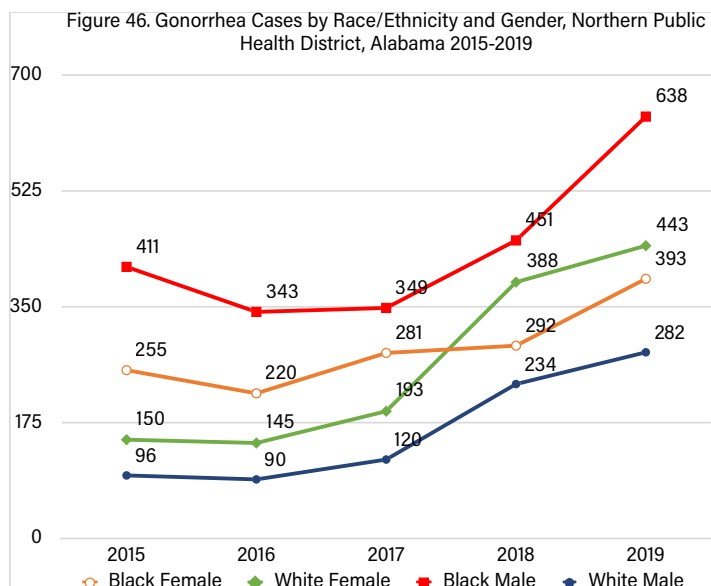
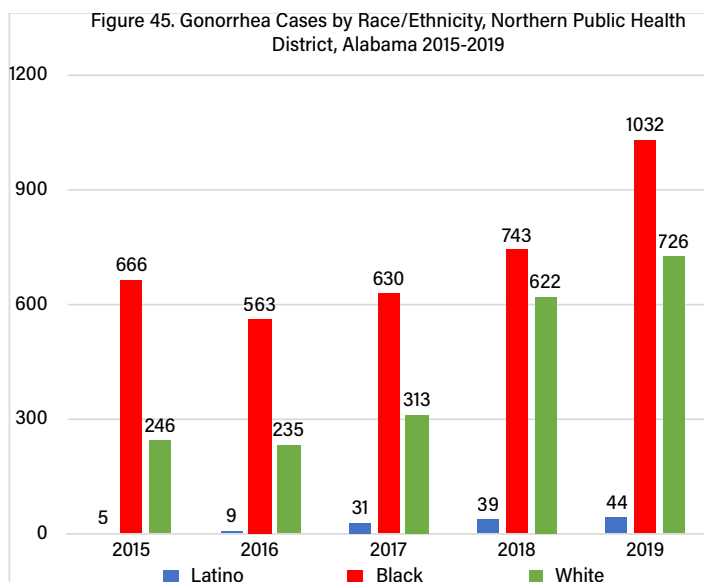
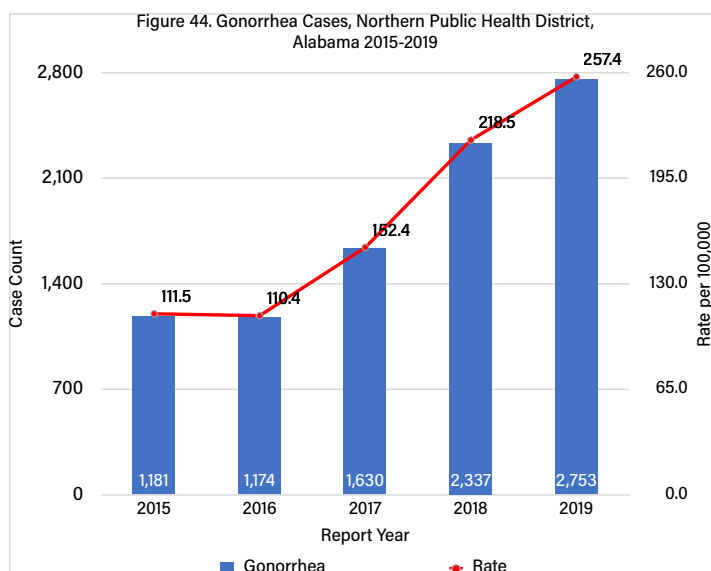
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 5,445 Northern Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 509.1 per 100,000 (Figure 38).



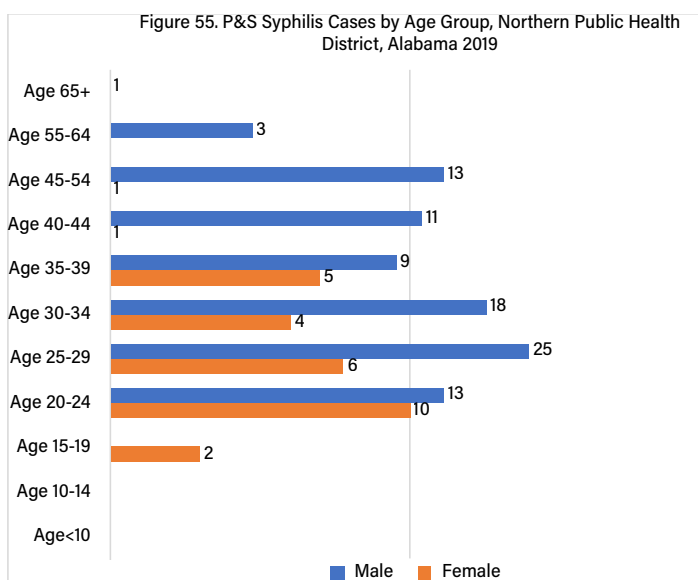
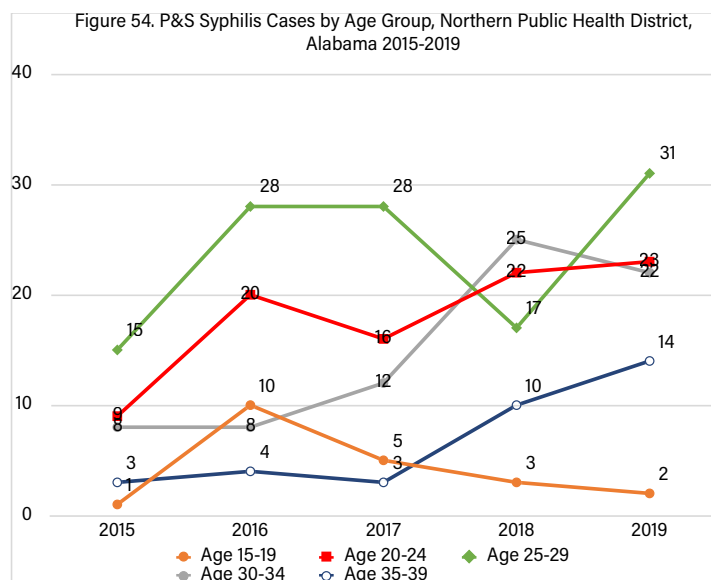
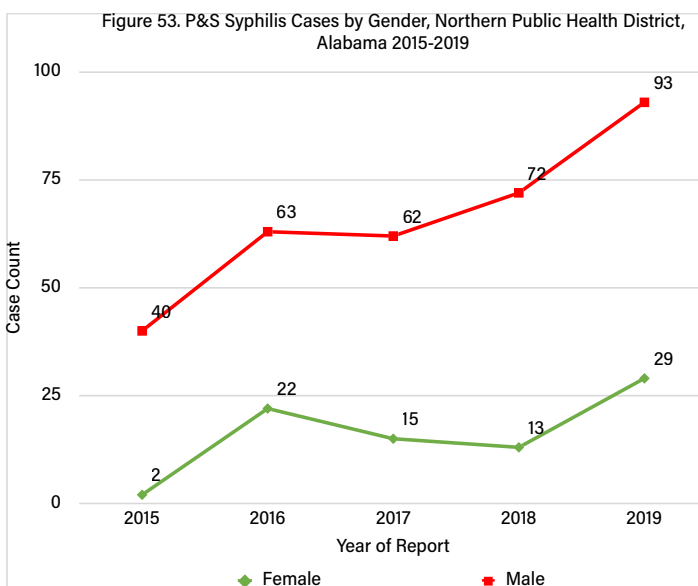
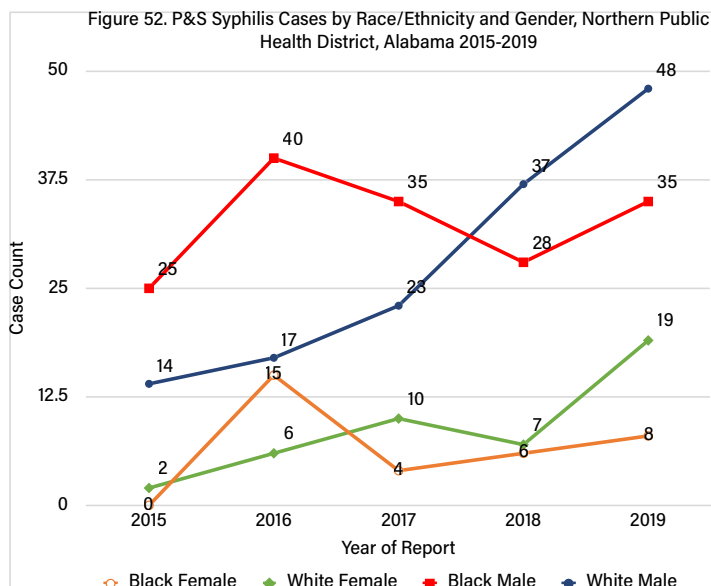
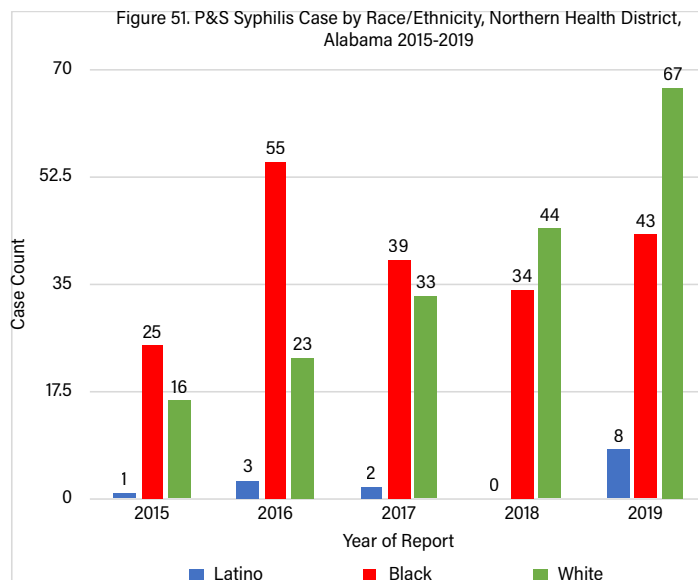
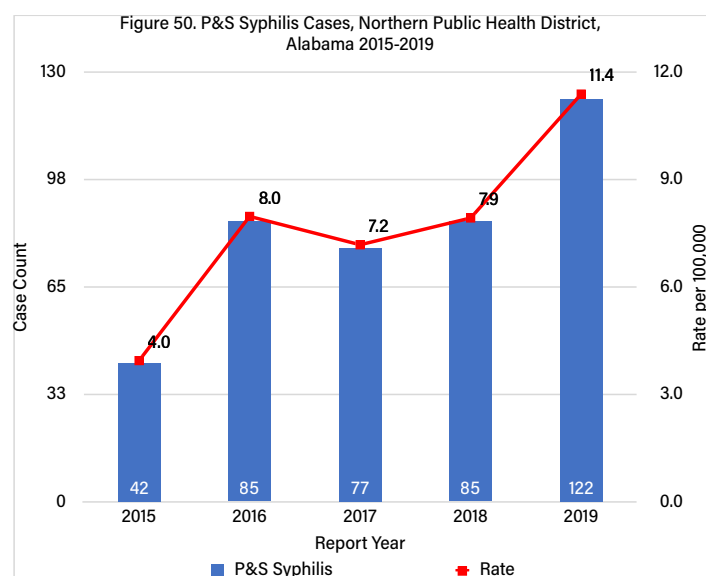
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 2,753 Northern Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 257.4 per 100,000 (Figure 44).



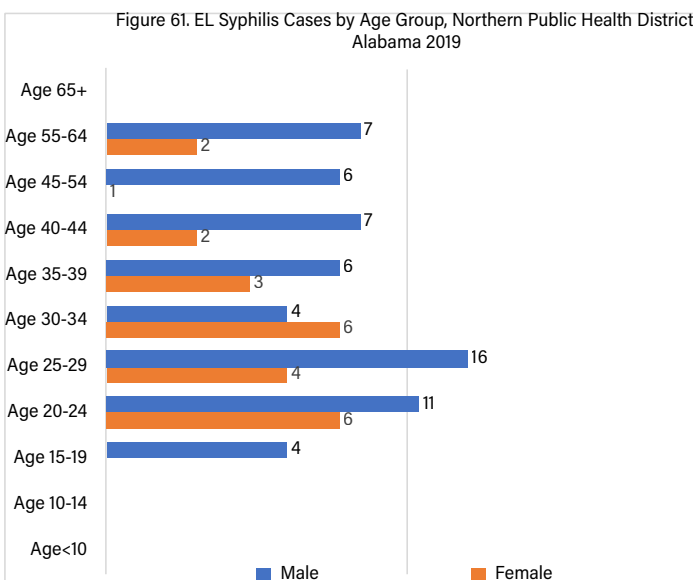
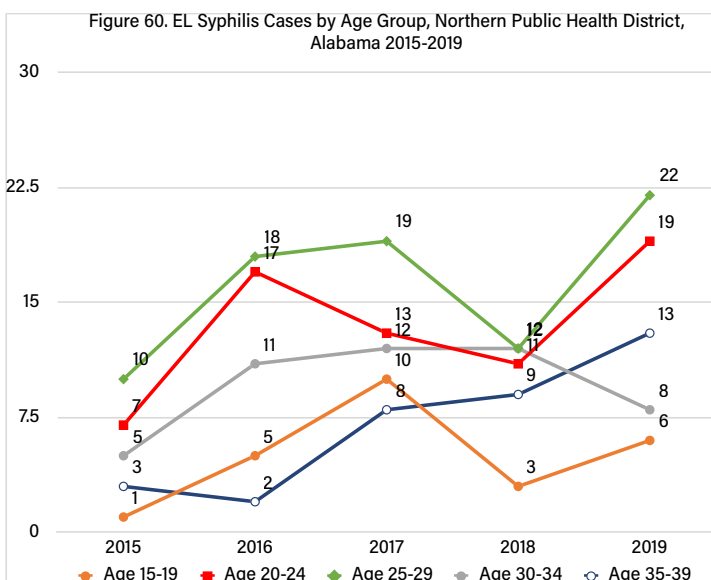
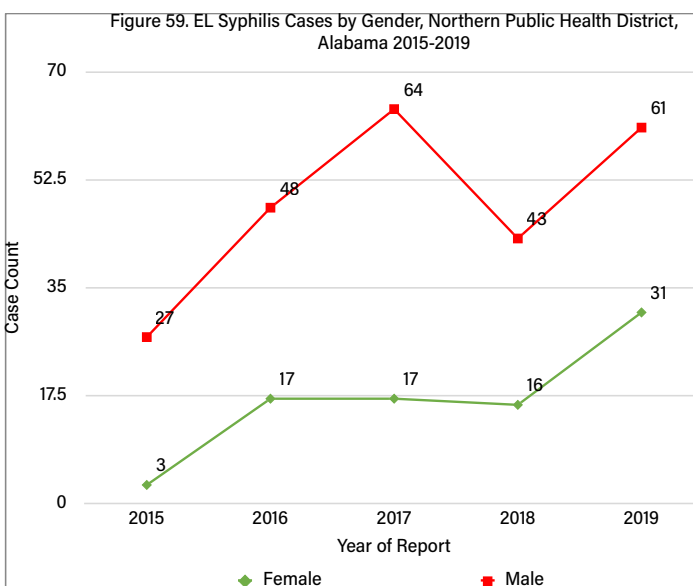
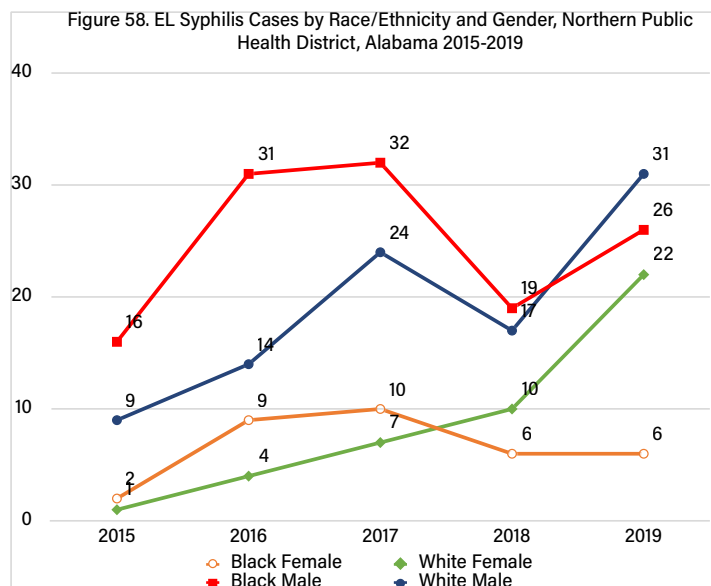
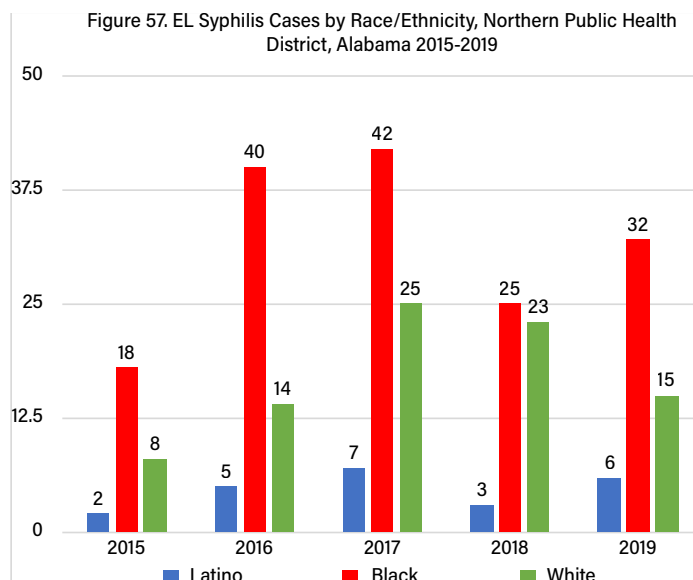
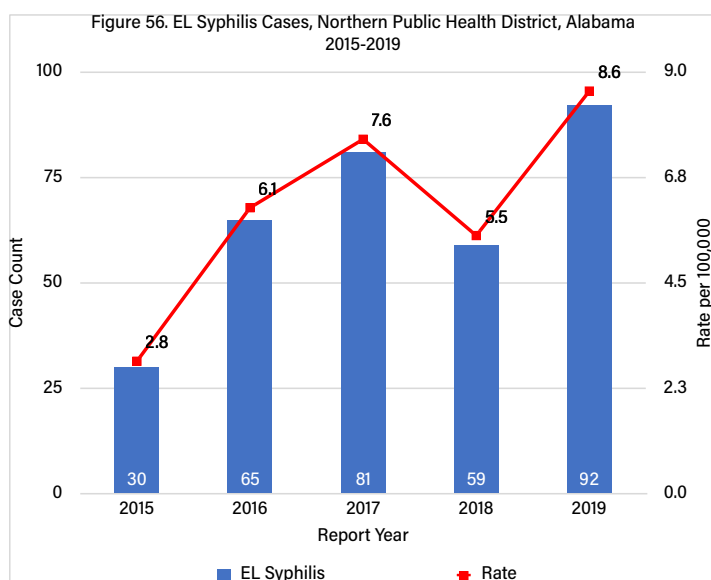
## P&S Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 122 Northern Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 11.4 per 100,000 (Figure 50).



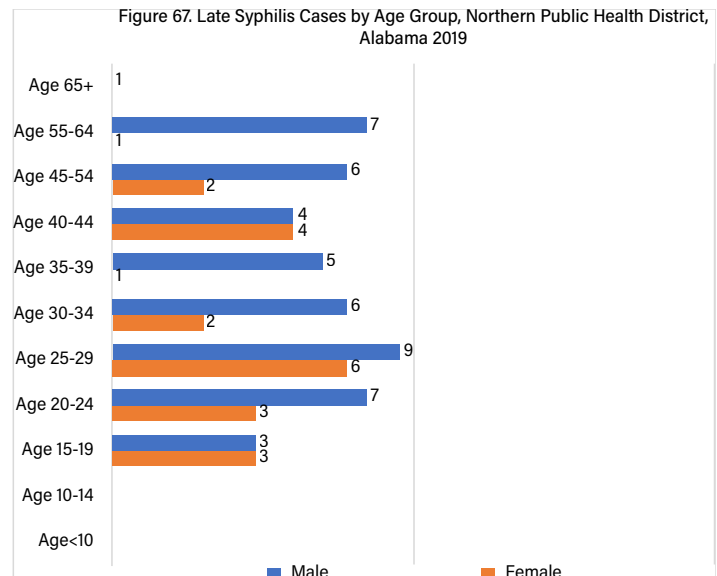
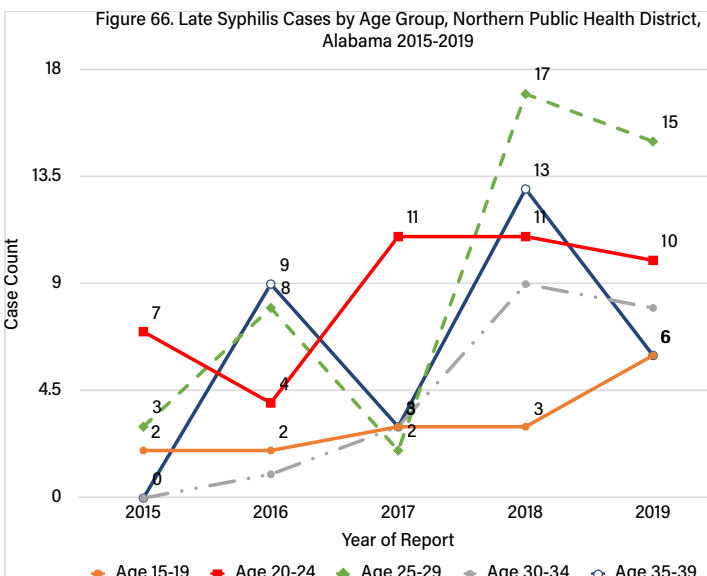
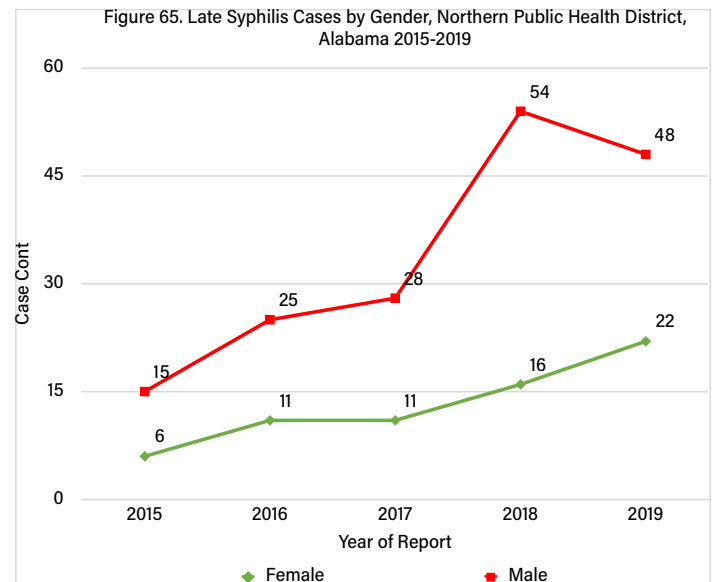
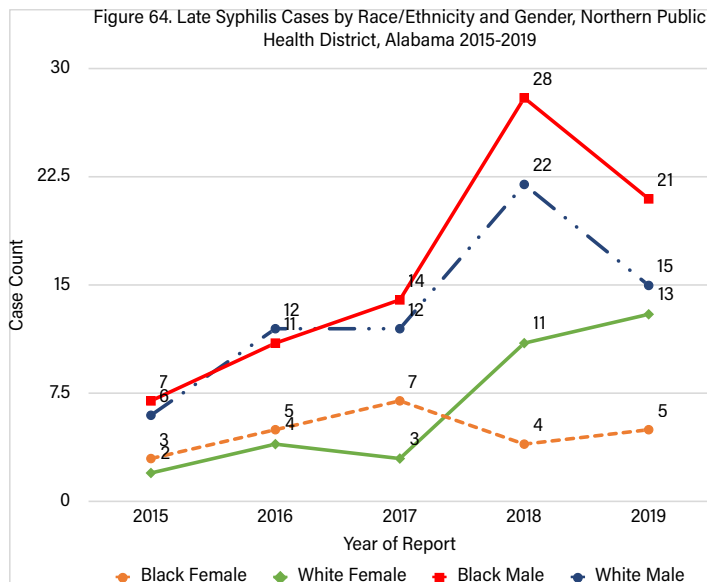
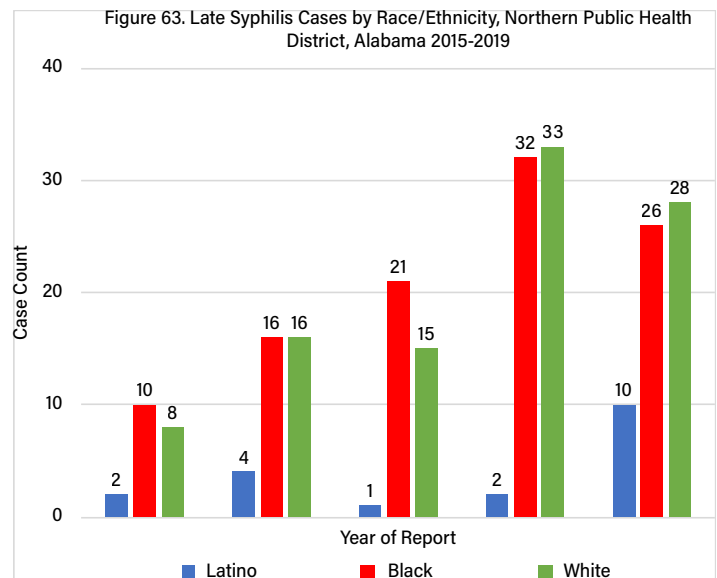
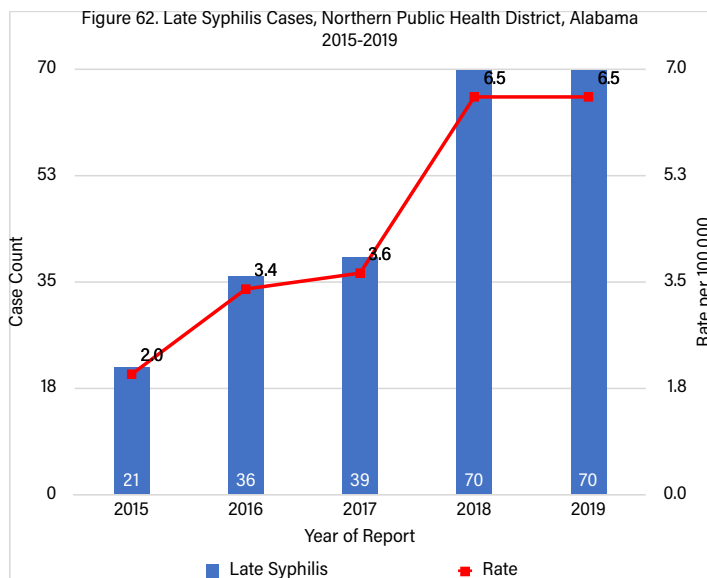
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 92 Northern Public Health District residents were reported with Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis for a case rate of 8.6 per 100,000 (Figure 56).



## Late Latent Syphilis Duration Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 70 Northern Public Health District residents were reported with Late Latent Syphilis for a case rate of 6.5 per 100,000 (Figure 62).





### **Northeastern Public Health District**

Counties in Northeastern Central Public Health District:

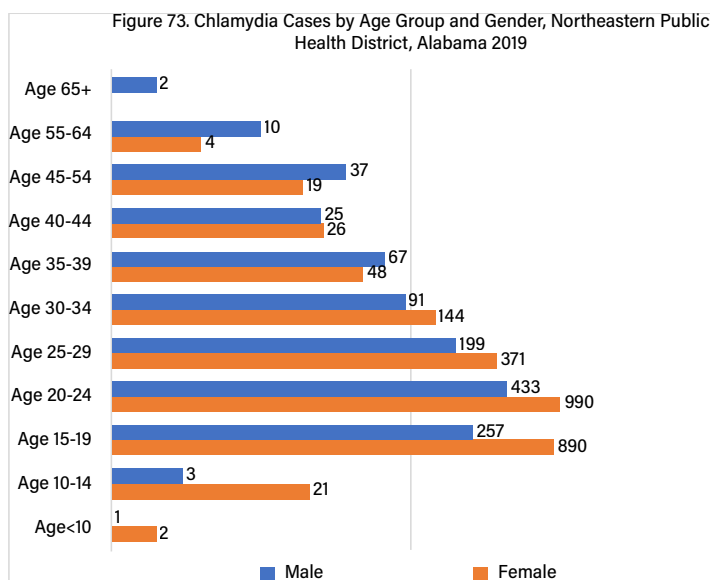
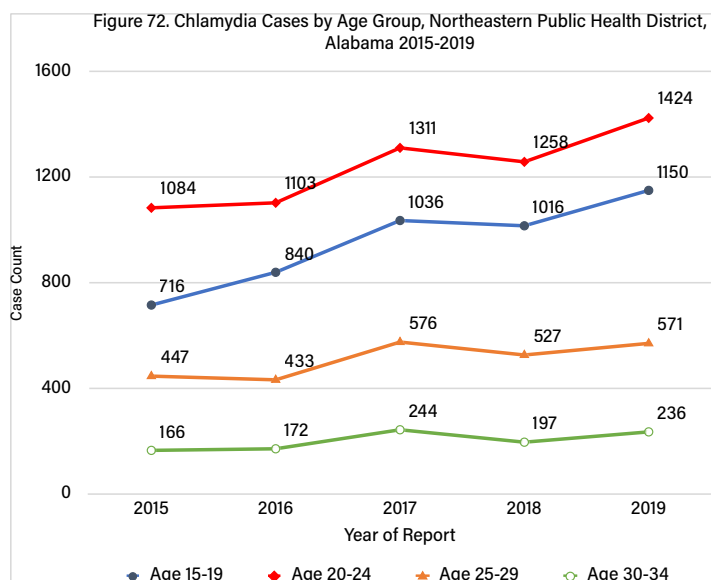
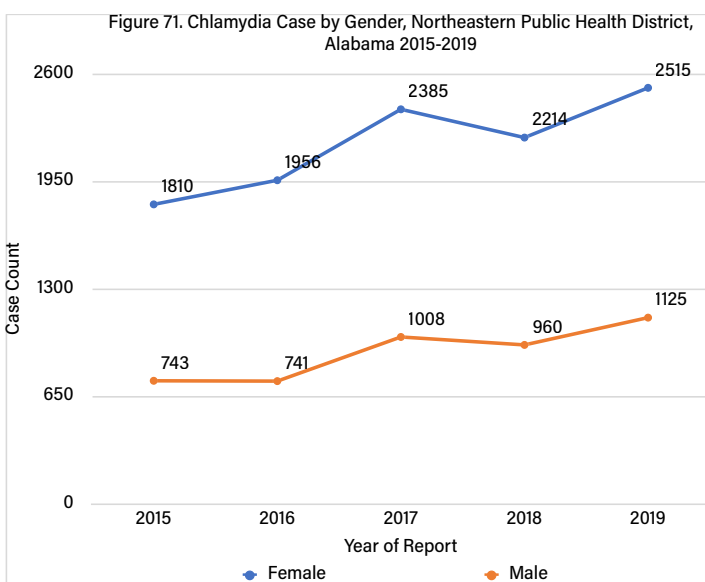
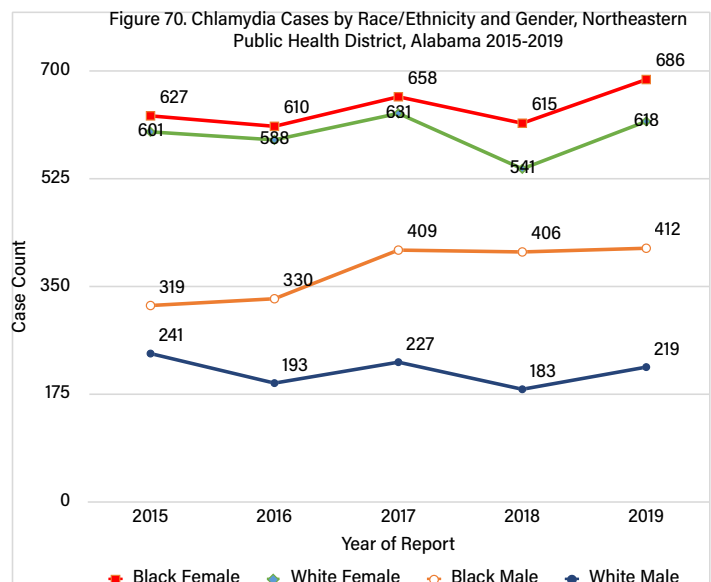
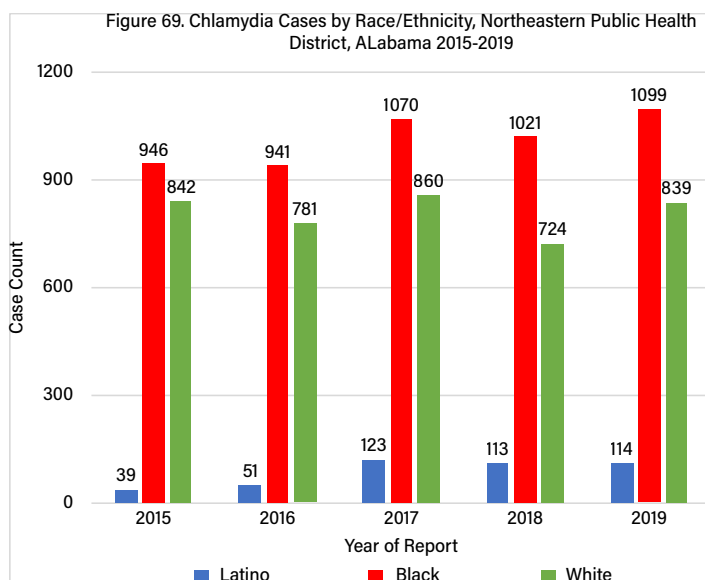
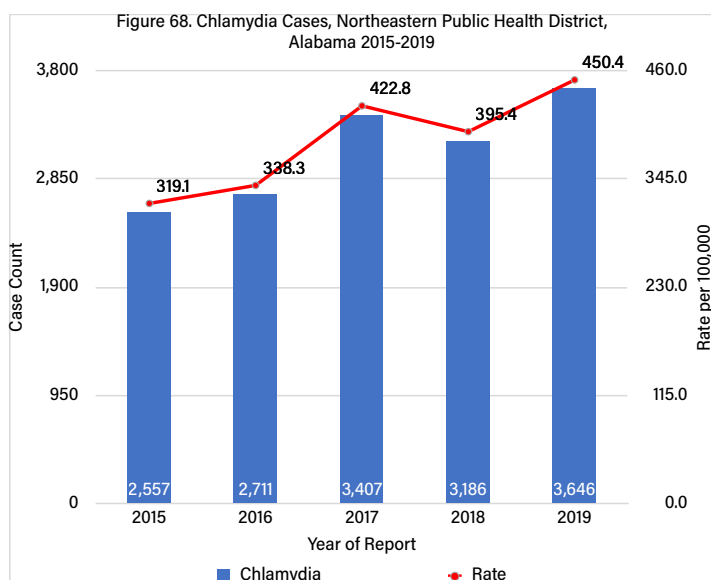
Blount	Clay	Etowah	St. Clair
Calhoun	Cleburne	Randolph	Talladega
Cherokee	DeKalb	Shelby	

2019 Estimate population: 809,467



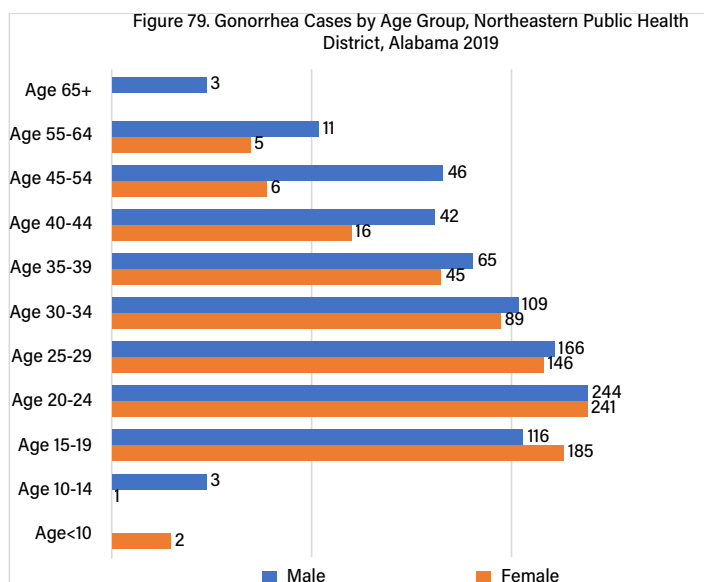
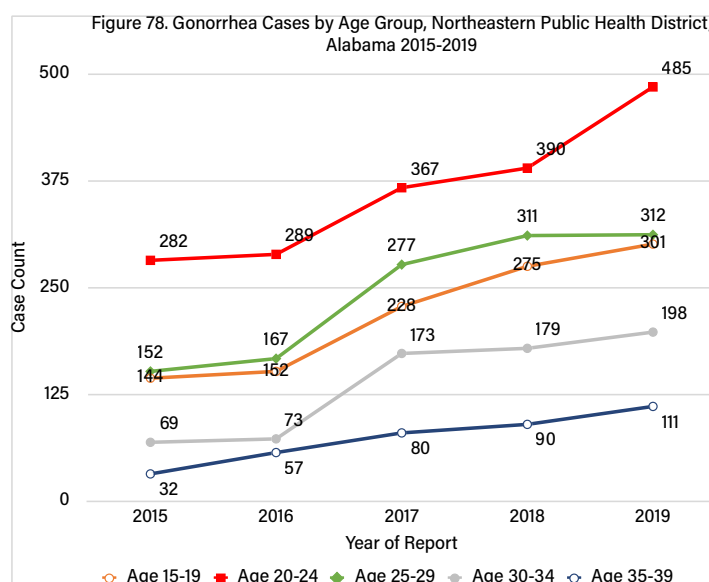
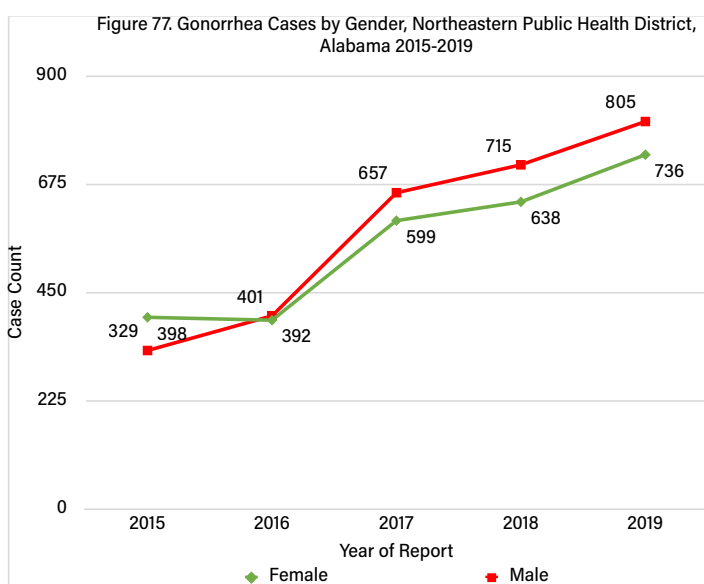
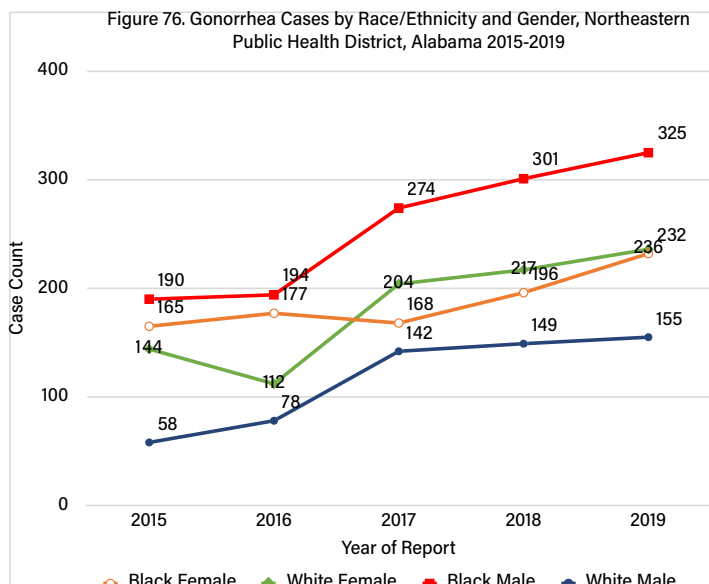
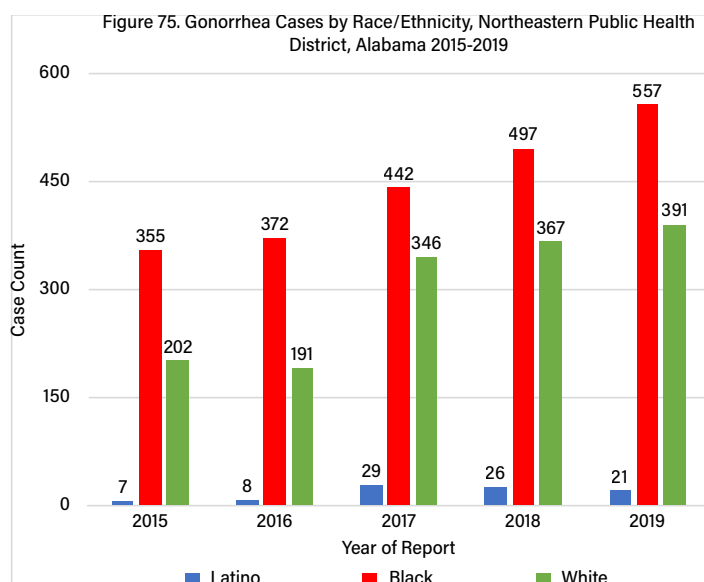
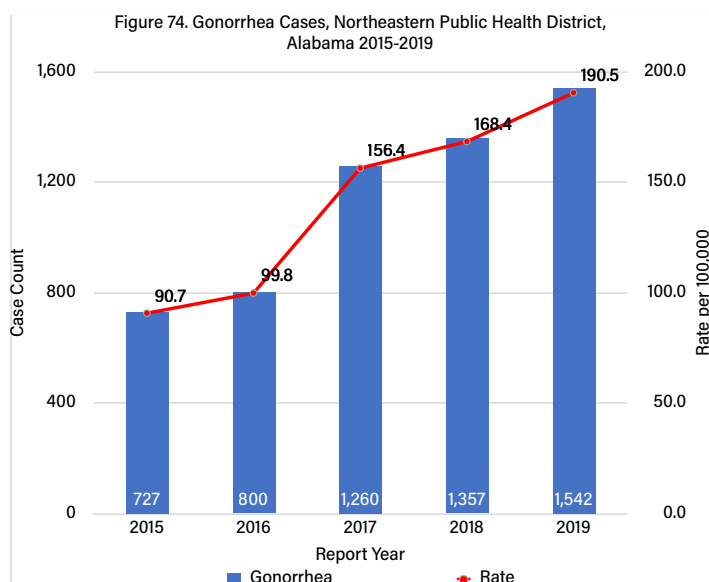
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 3,646 Northeastern Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 450.4 per 100,000 (Figure 68).



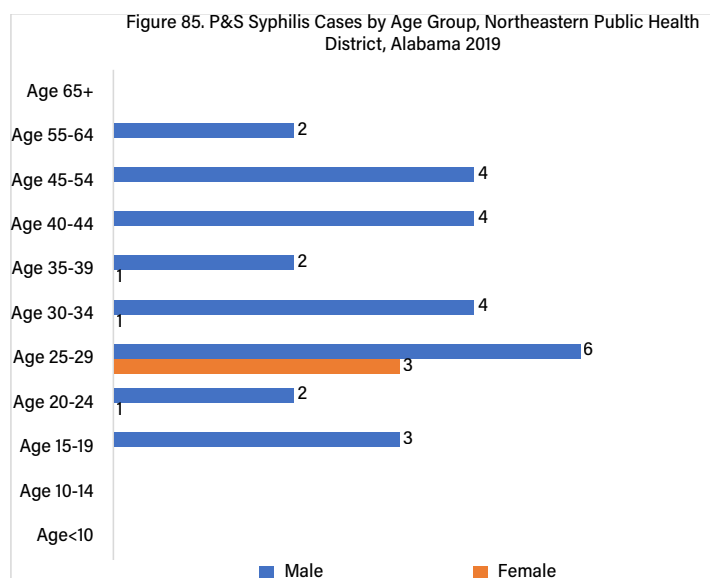
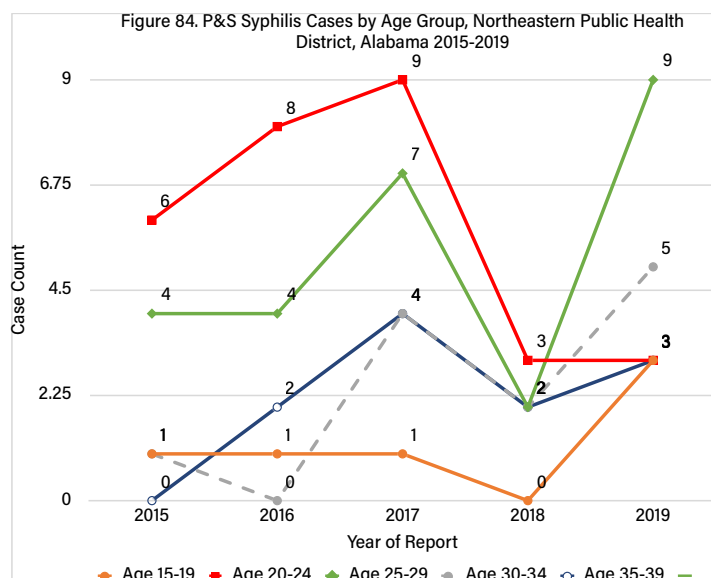
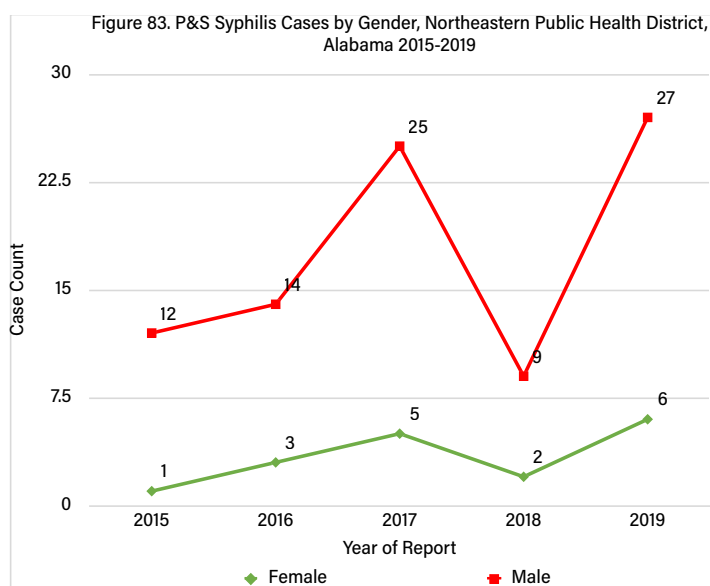
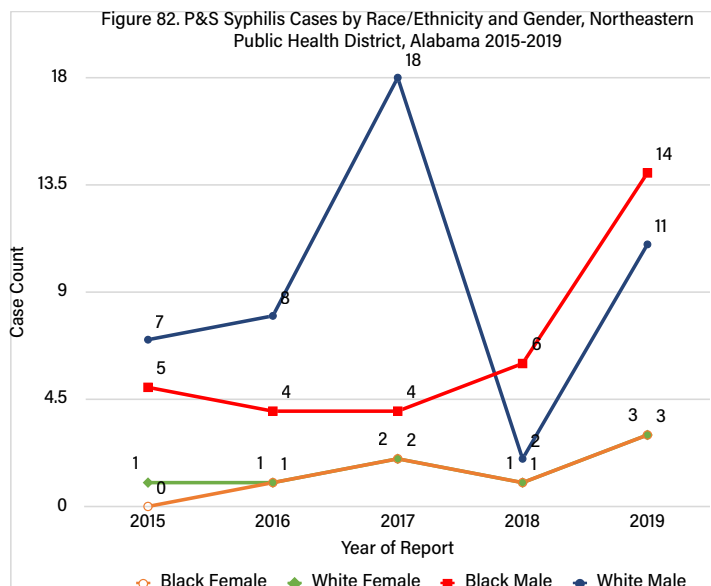
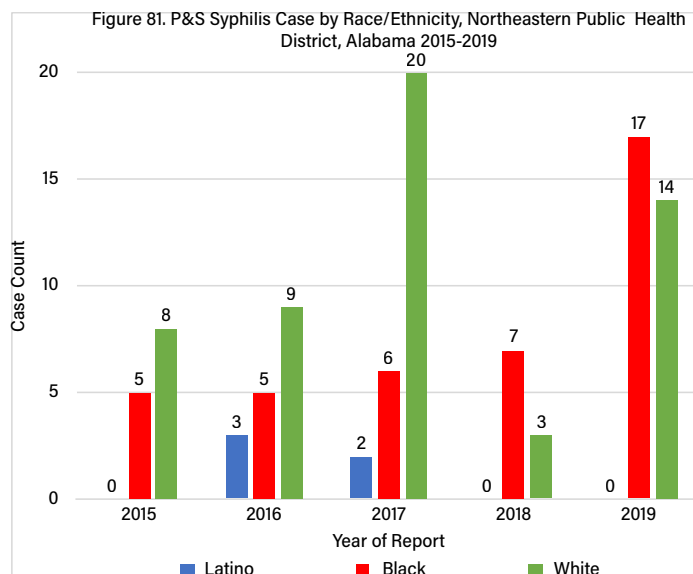
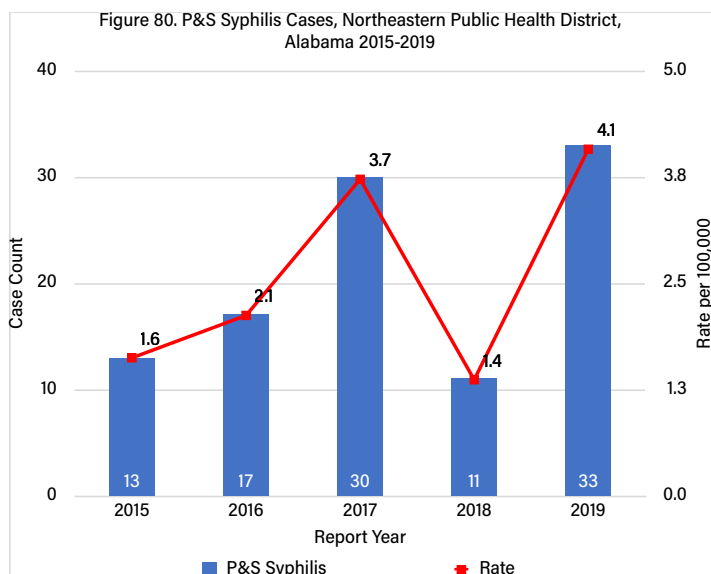
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 1,542 Northeastern Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 190.5 per 100,000 (Figure 74).



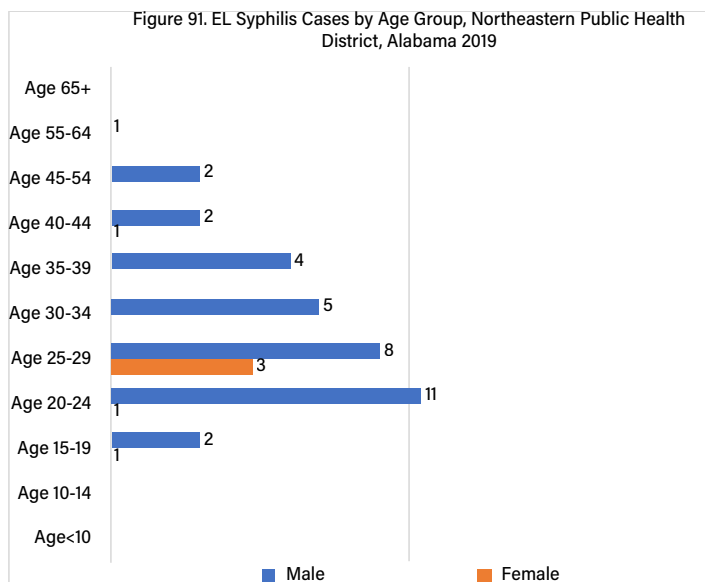
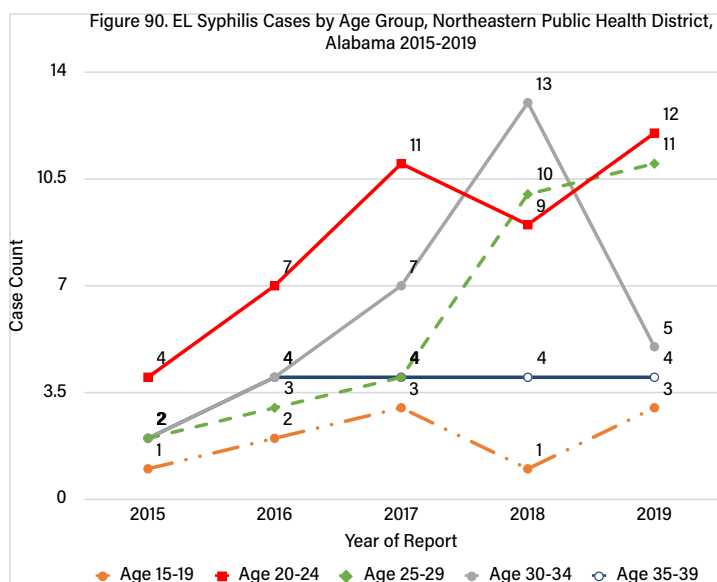
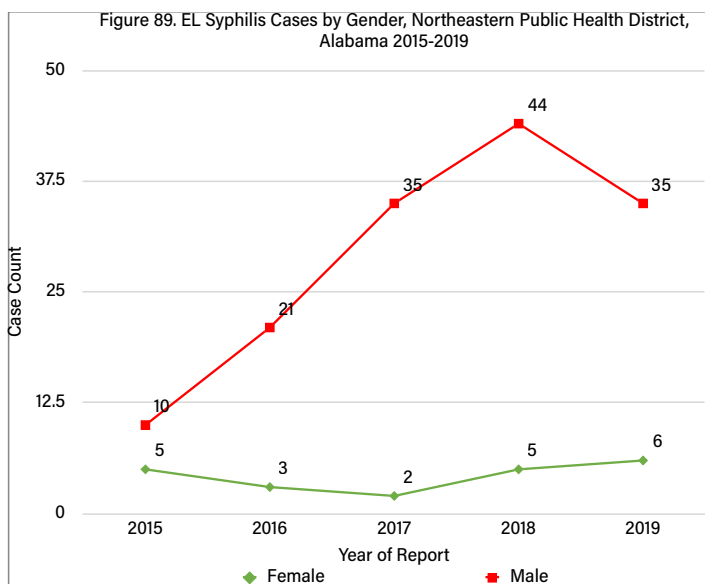
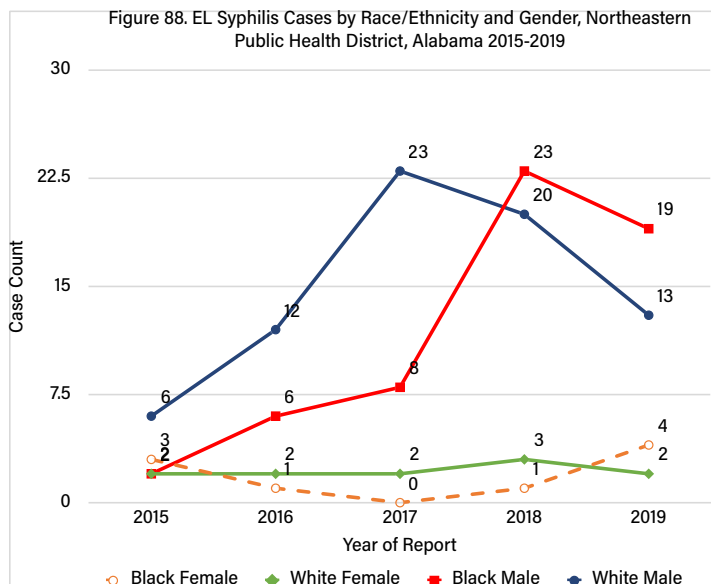
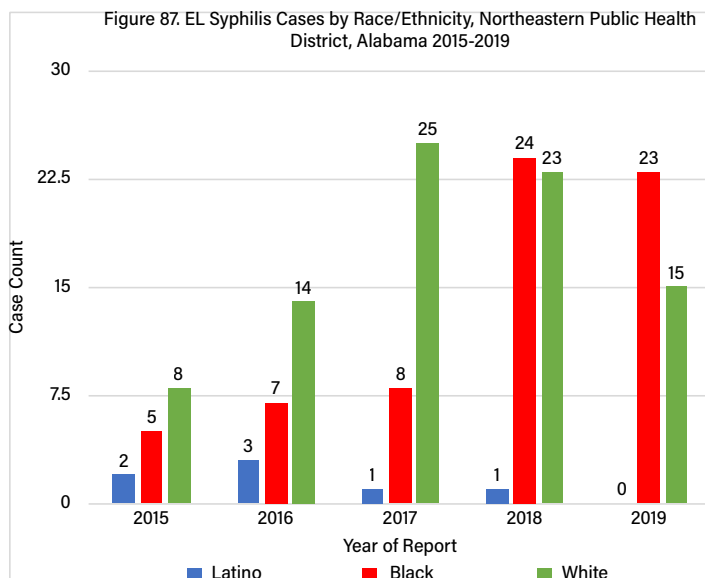
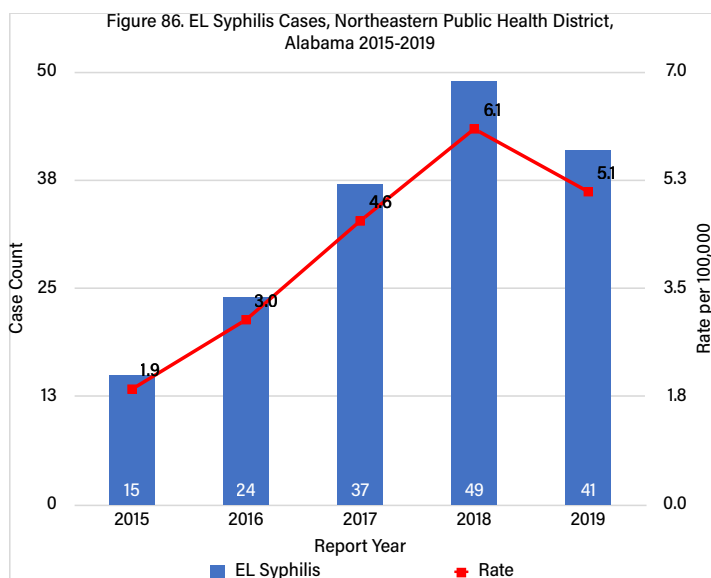
## P&S Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 33 Northeastern Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 4.1 per 100,000 (Figure 80).



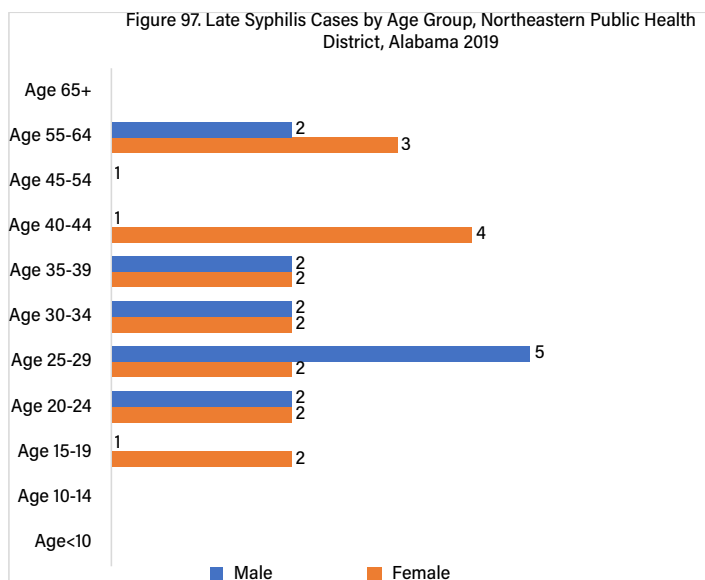
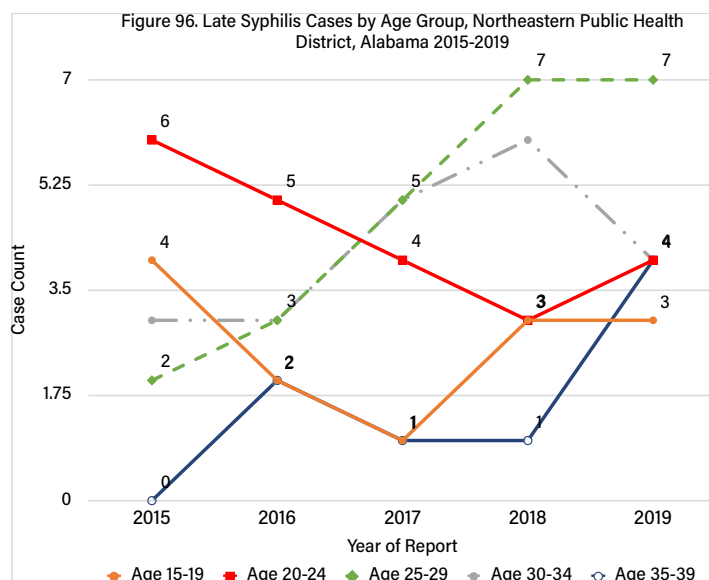
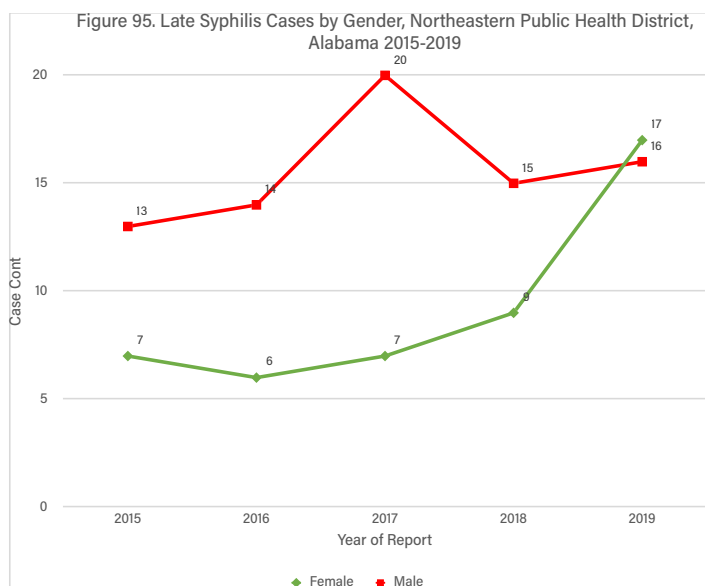
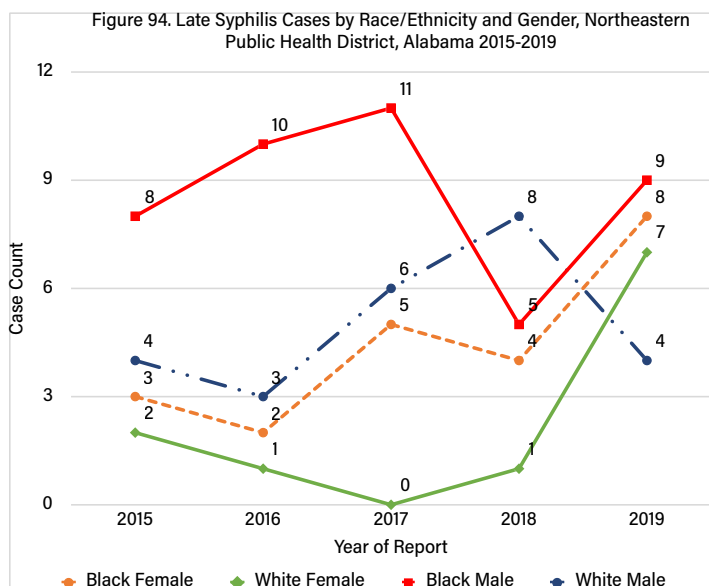
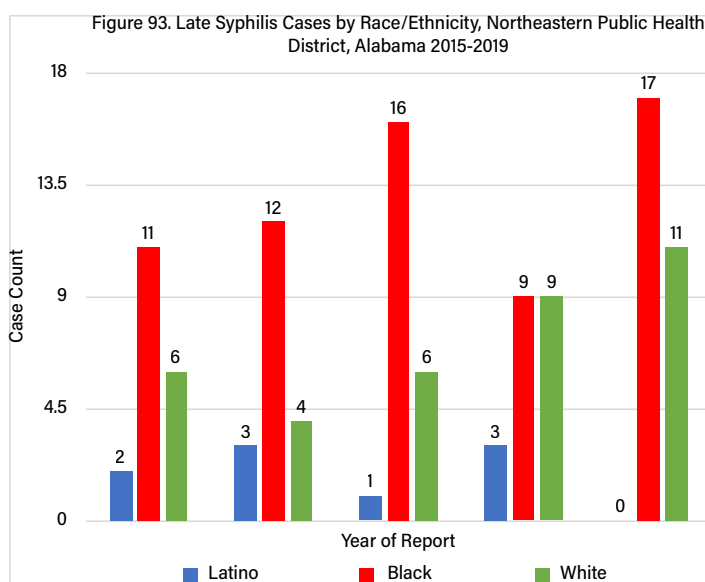
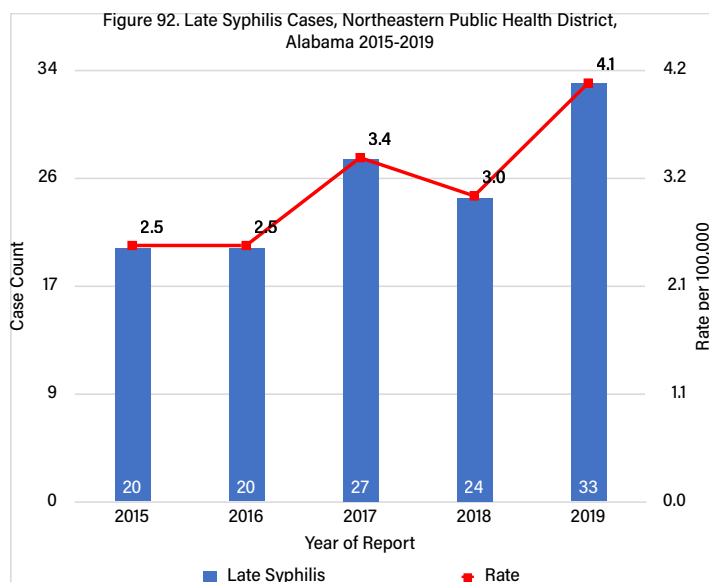
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 41 Northeastern Public Health District residents were reported with Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis and a case rate of 5.1 per 100,000 (Figure 86).



## Late Latent Syphilis Duration Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 33 Northeastern Public Health District residents were reported with Late Latent Syphilis of Unknown Duration for a case rate of 4.1 per 100,000 (Figure 92).





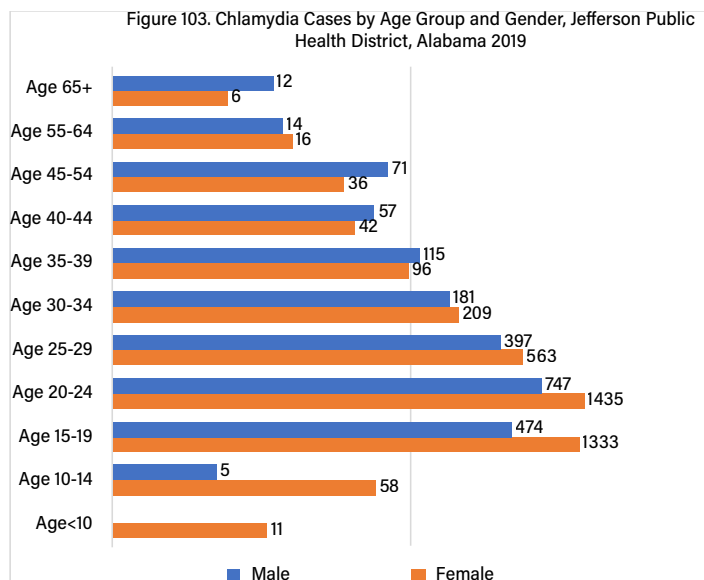
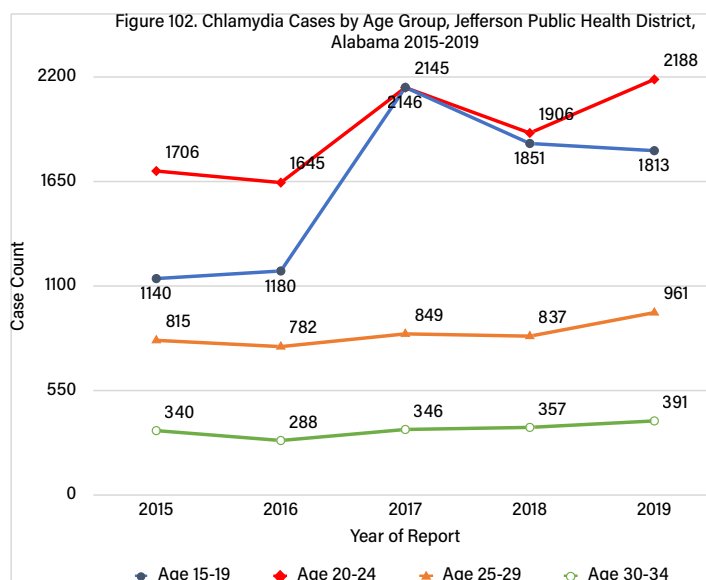
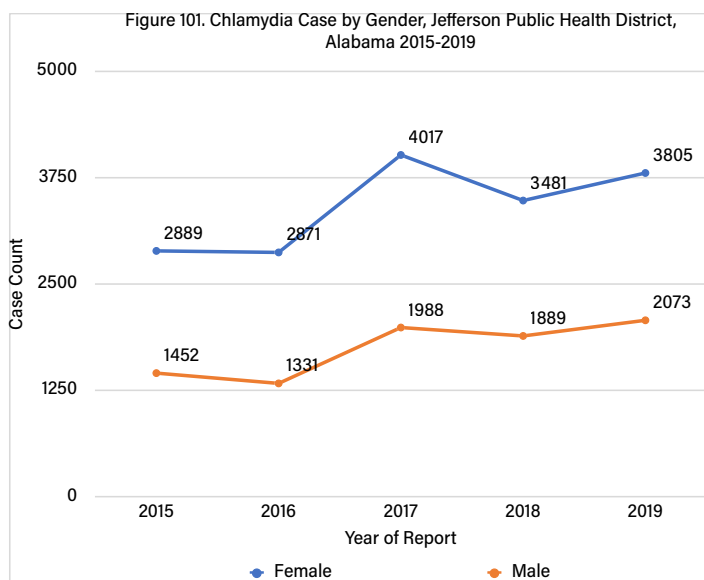
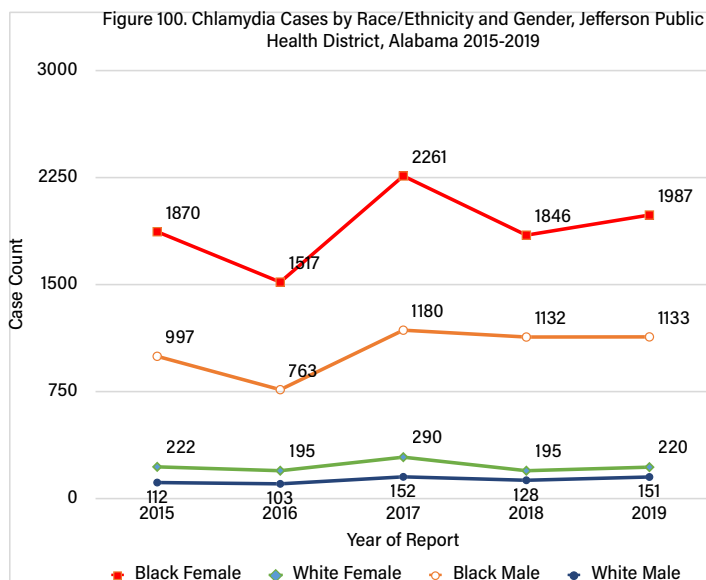
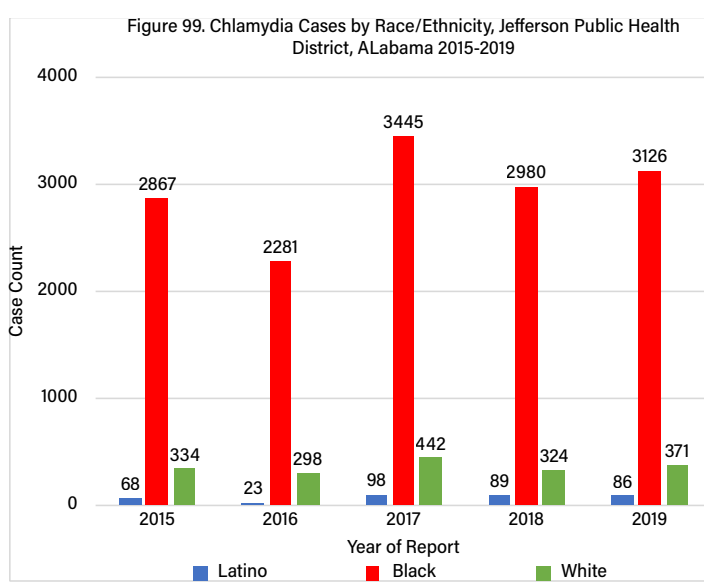
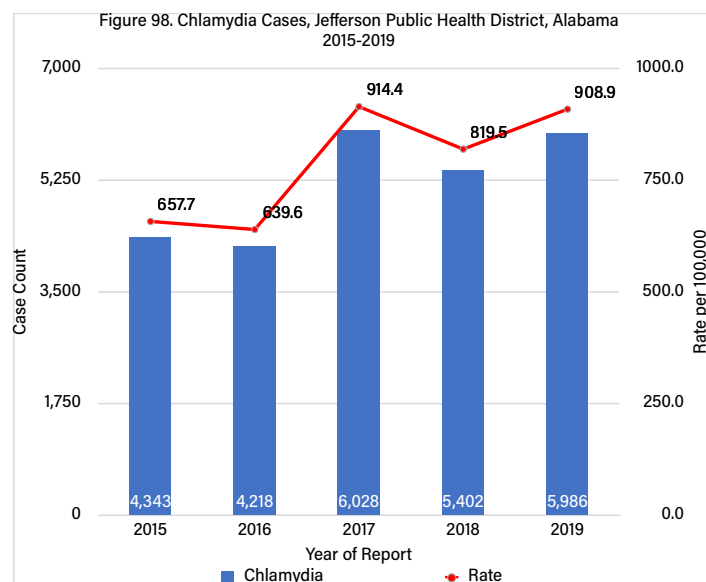
## **Jefferson Public Health District**

Counties in Jefferson Public Health District:  
Jefferson

2019 Estimate population: 658,573

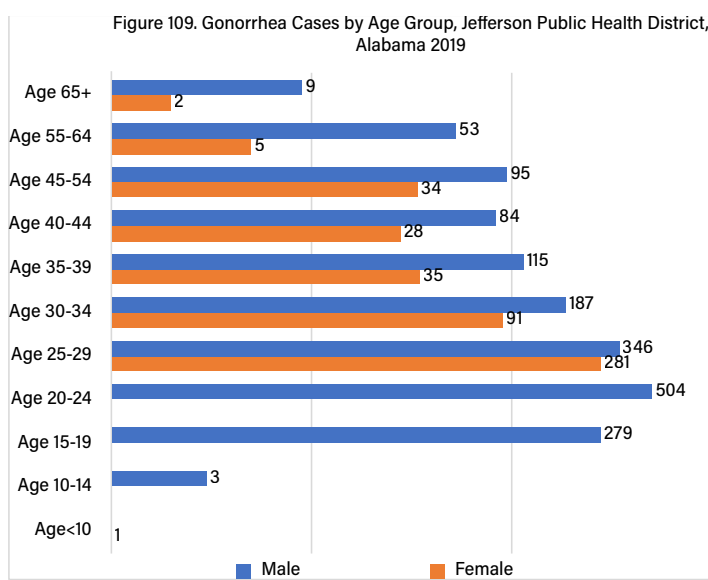
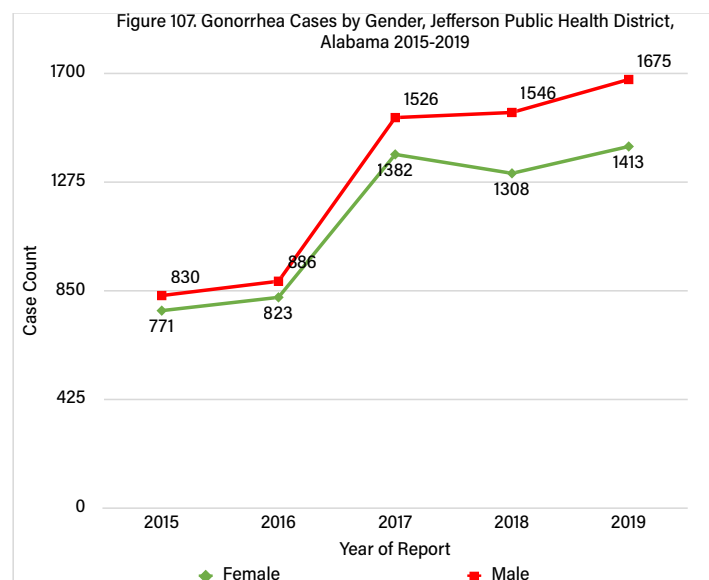
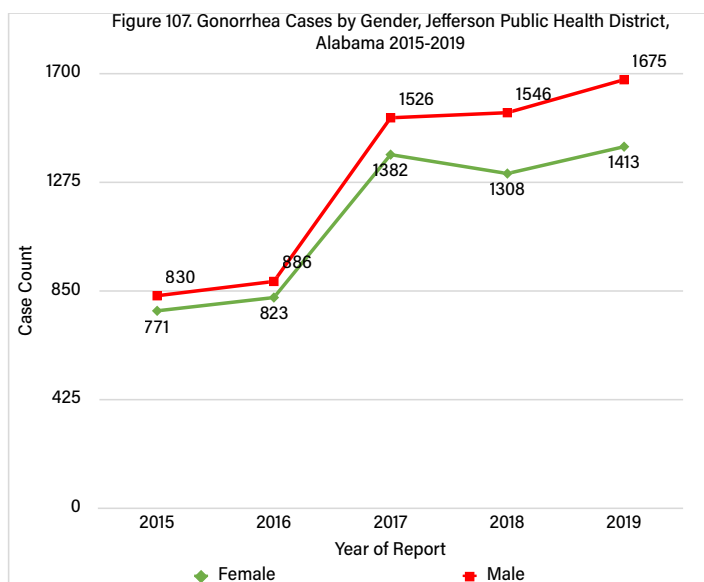
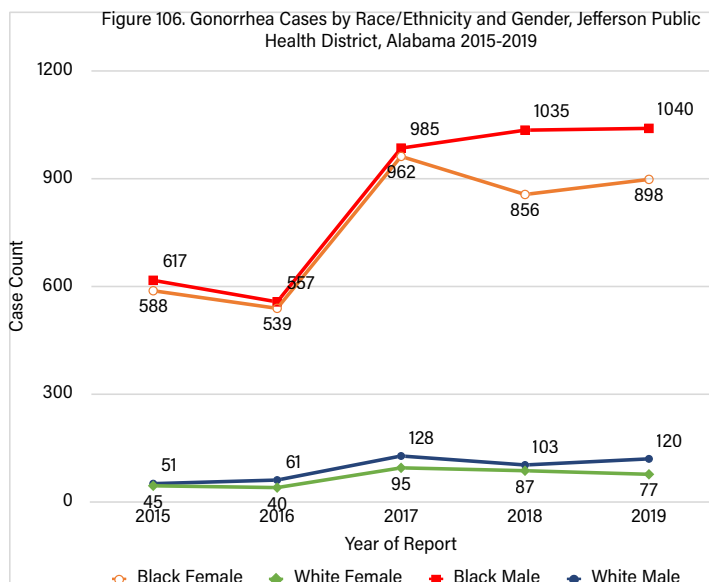
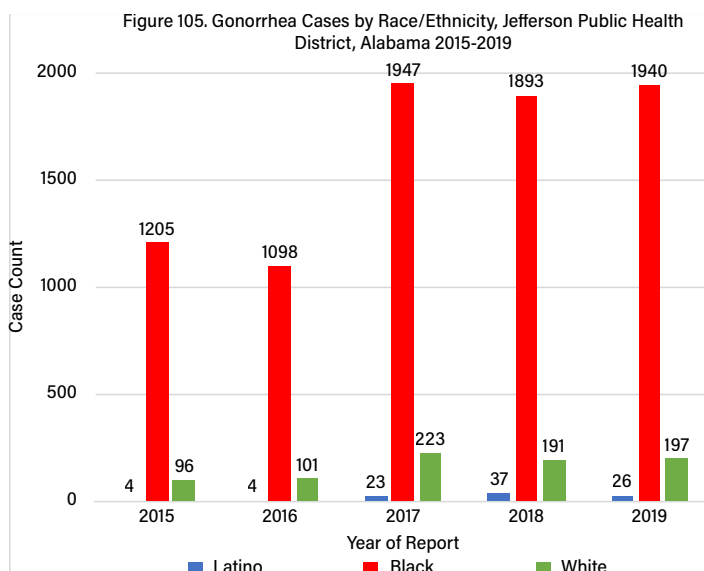
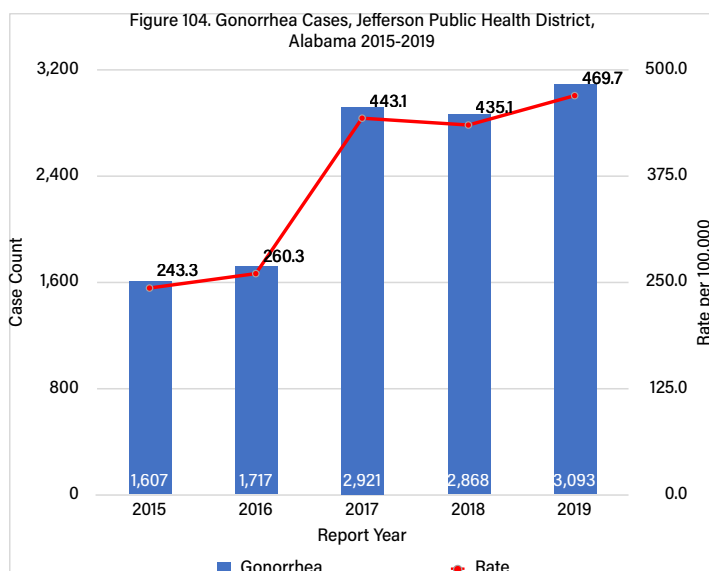
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 5,986 Jefferson Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 908.9 per 100,000 (Figure 98).



## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

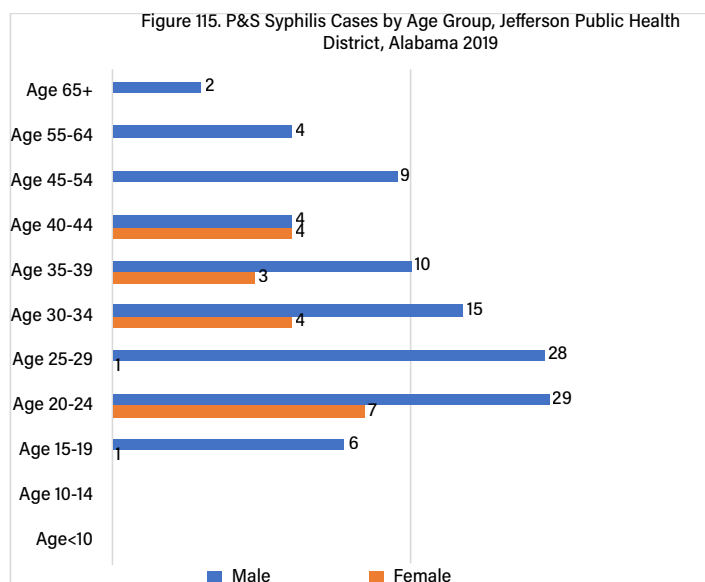
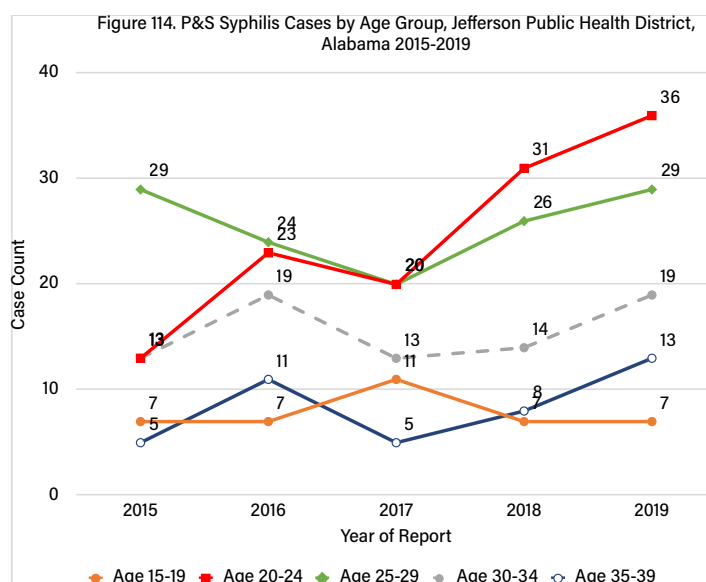
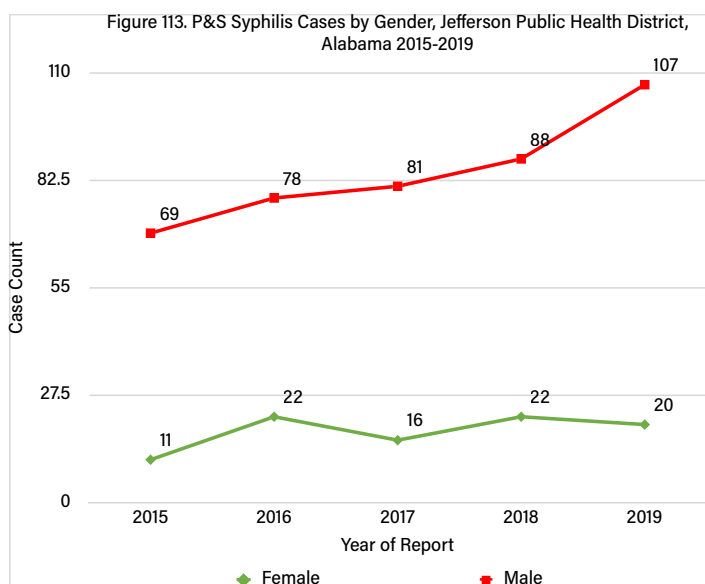
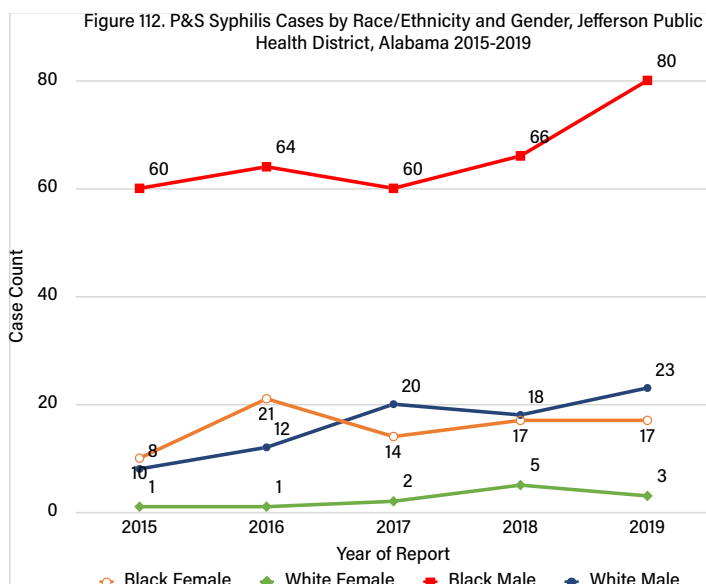
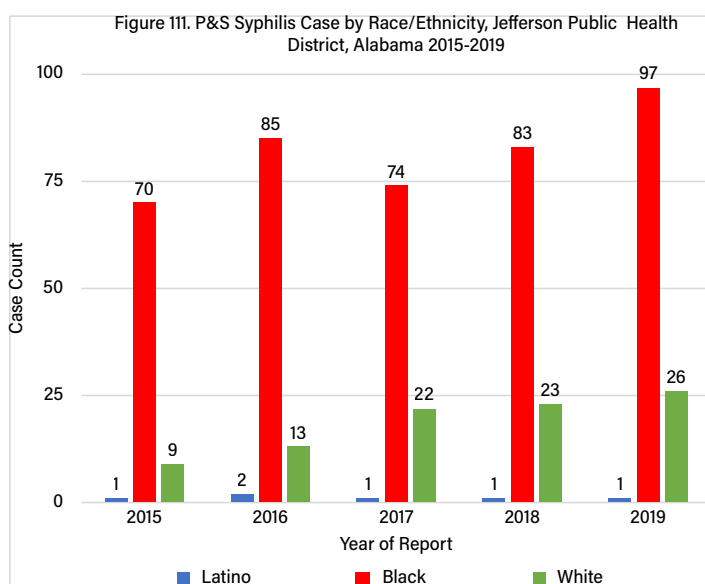
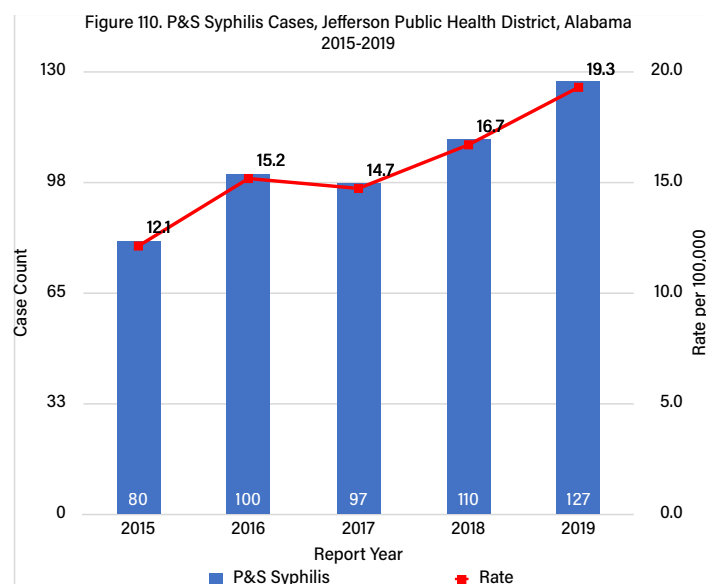
In 2019, a total of 3,093 Jefferson Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 469.7 per 100,000 (Figure 104).





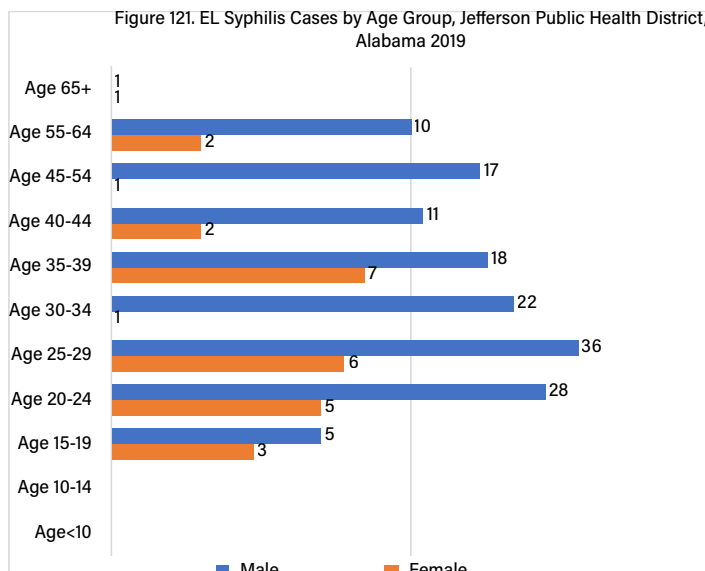
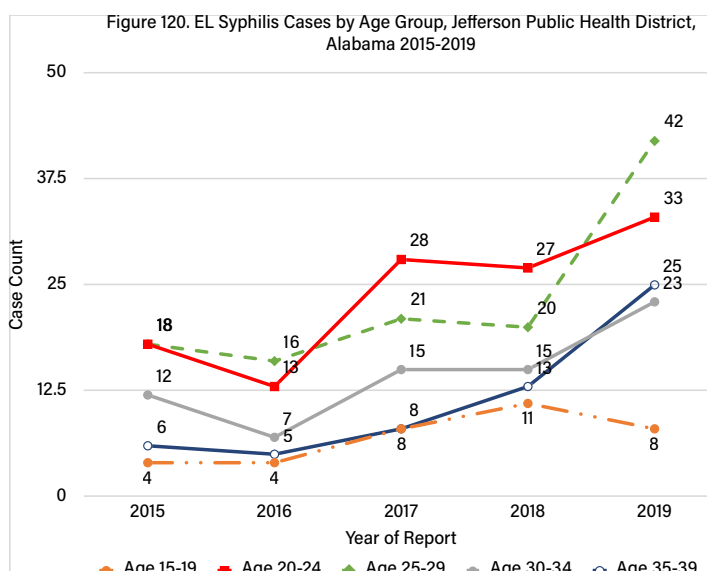
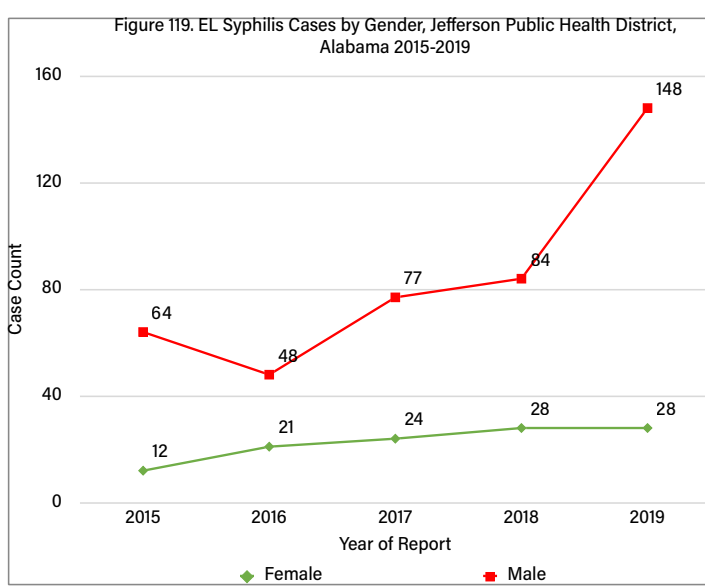
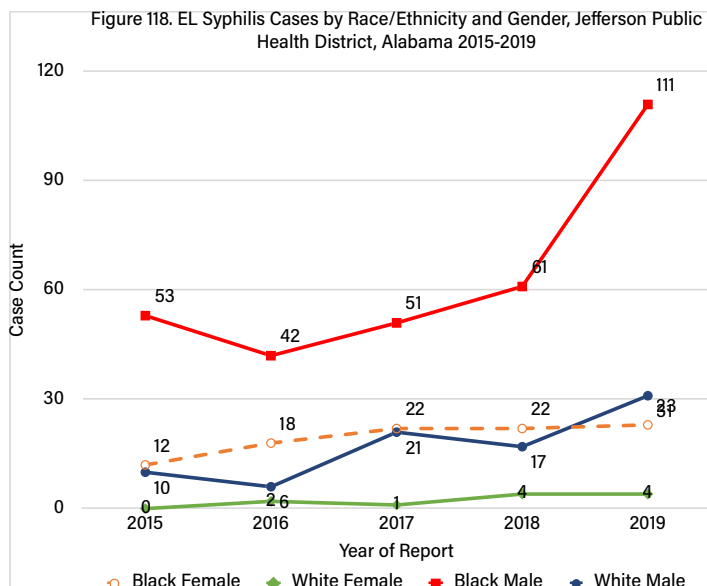
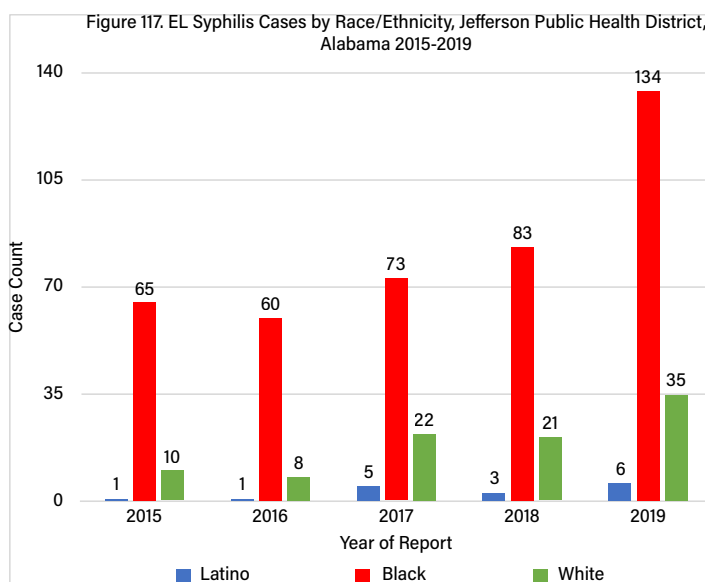
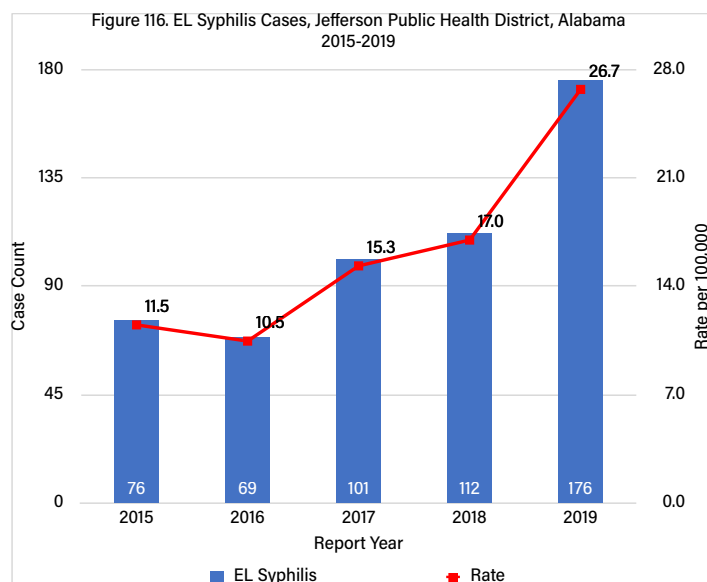
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 127 Jefferson Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 19.3 per 100,000 (Figure 110).



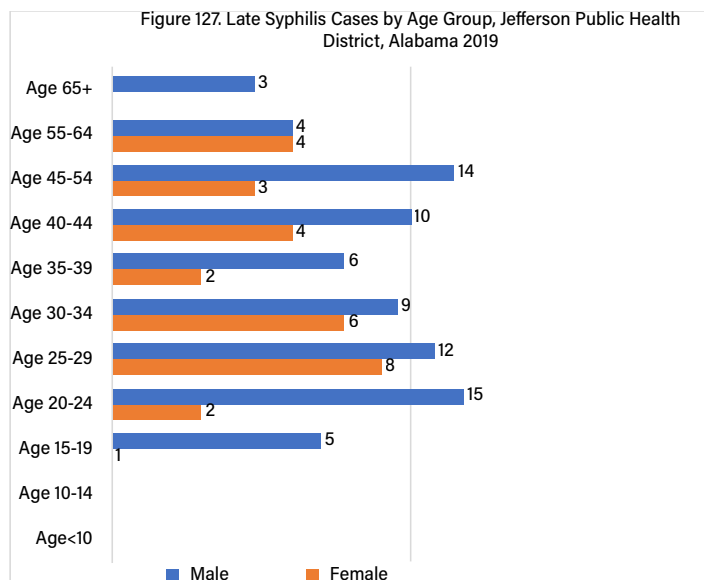
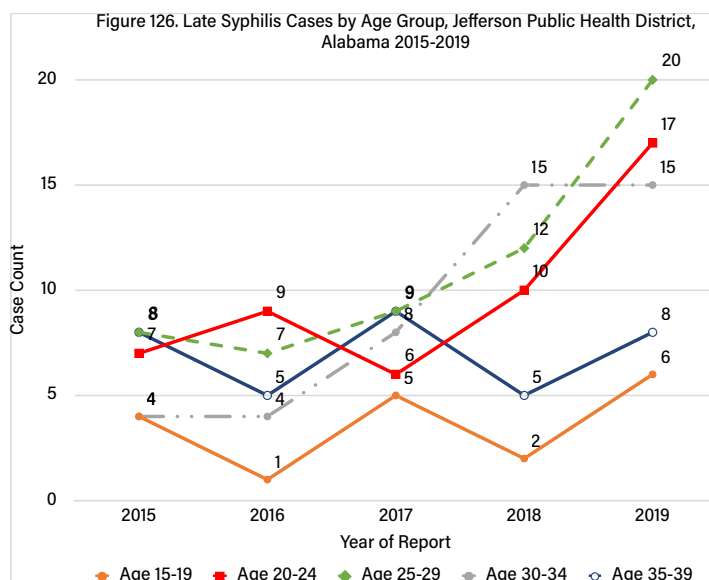
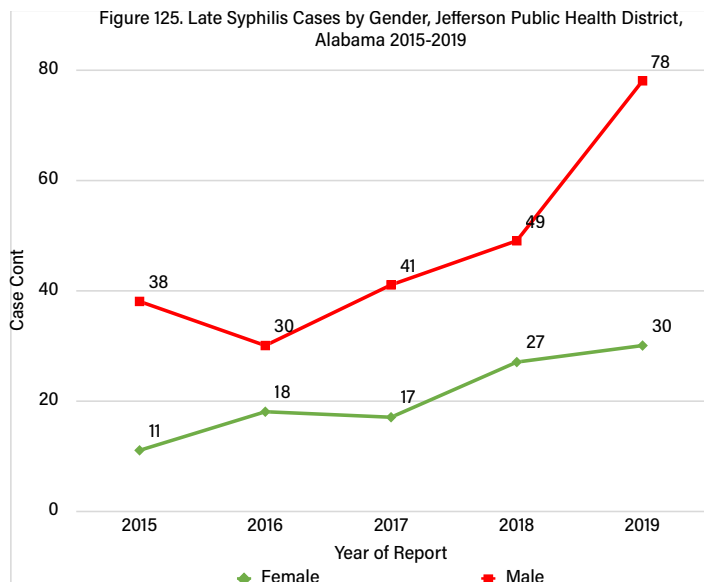
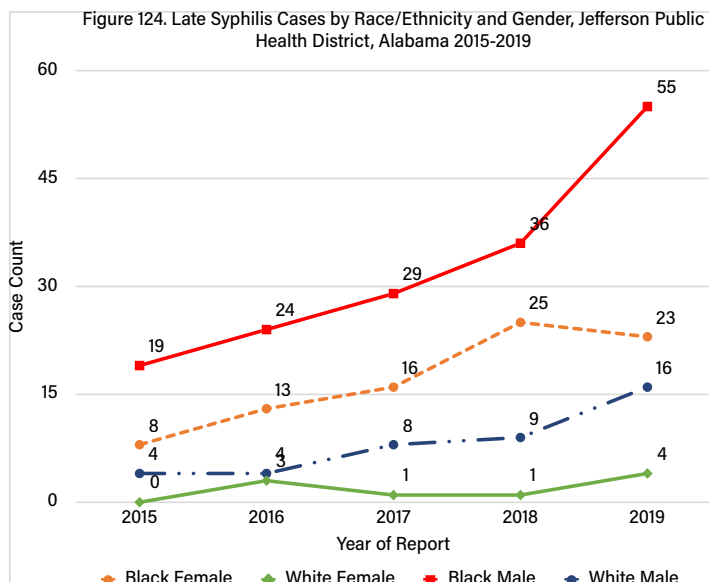
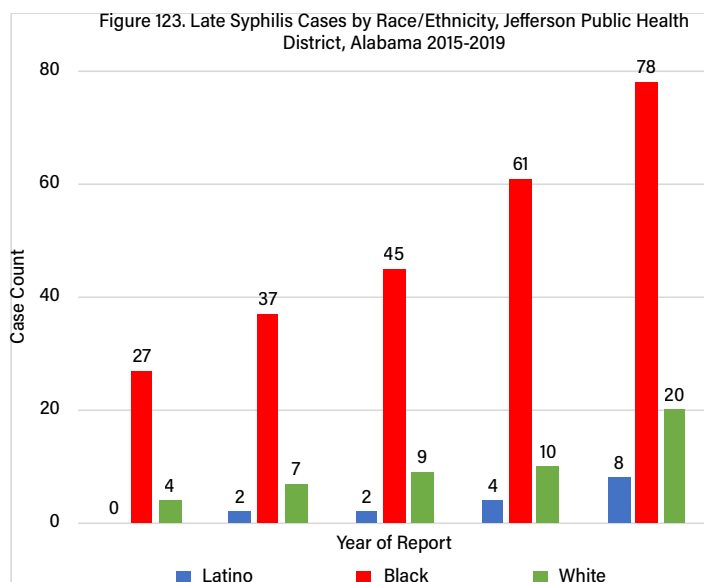
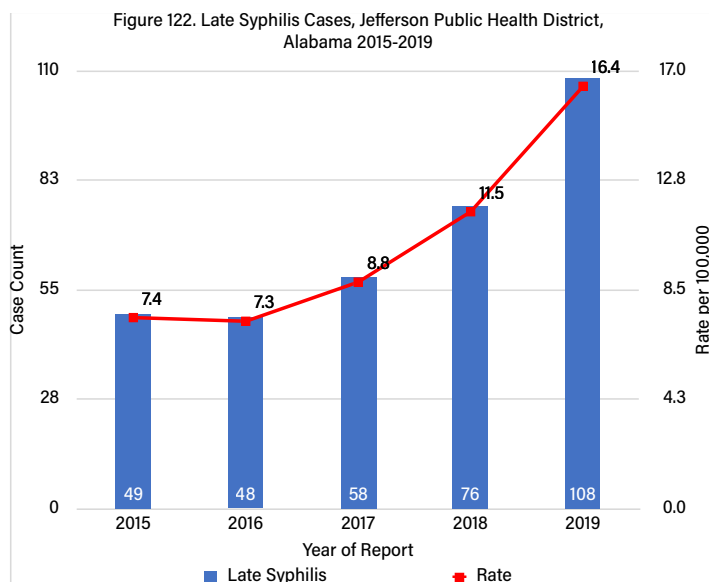
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 176 Jefferson Public Health District residents were reported with Early Syphilis for a case rate of 26.7 per 100,000 (Figure 116).



## Late Latent Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 108 Jefferson Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 16.4 per 100,000 (Figure 122).





### **Eastern Central Public Health District**

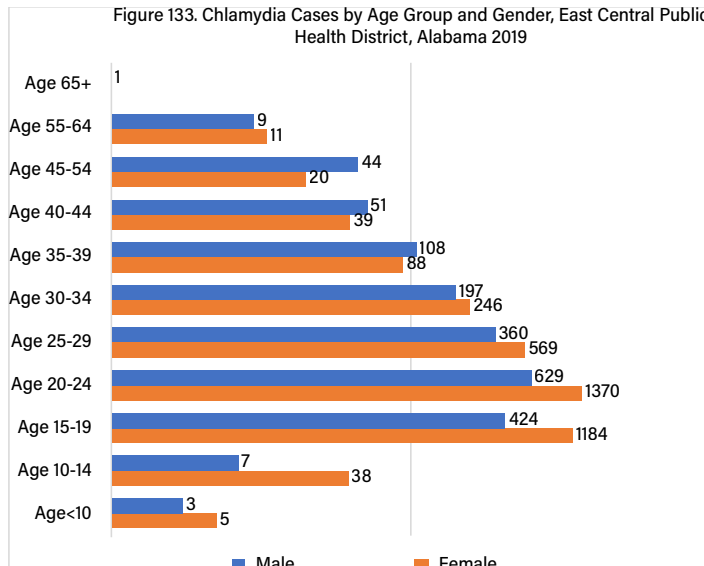
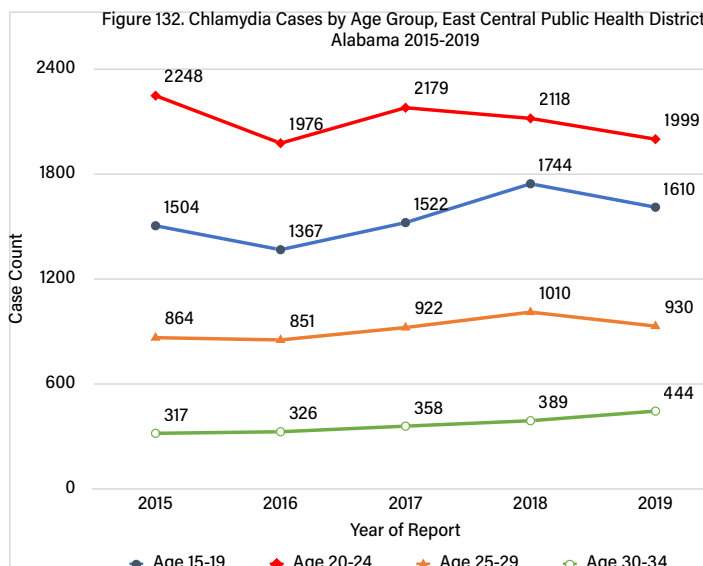
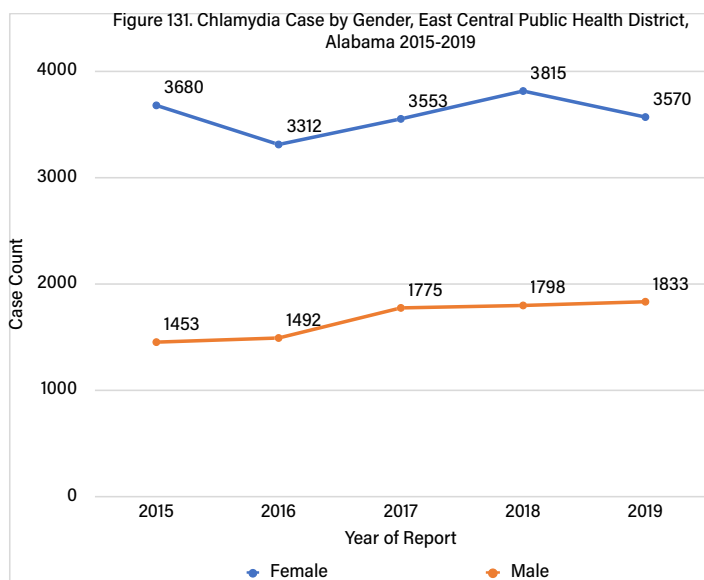
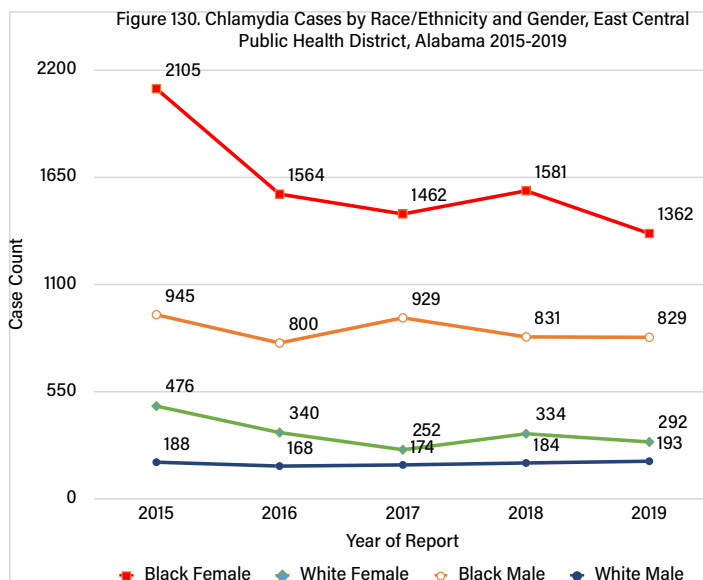
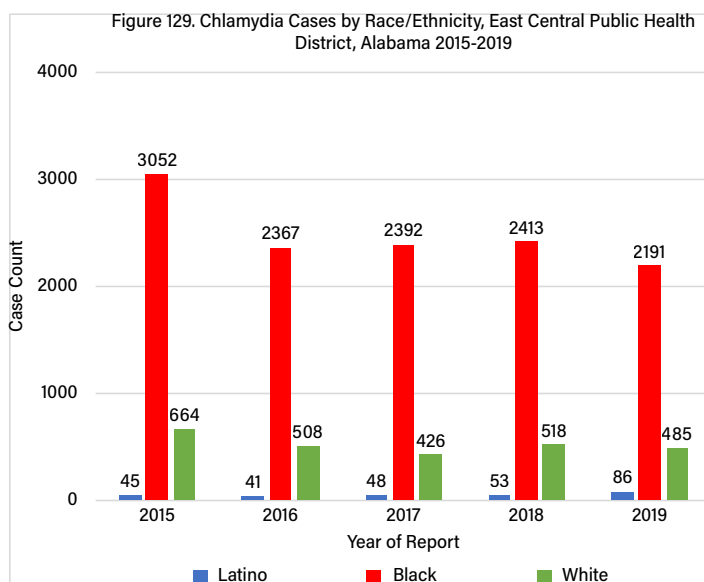
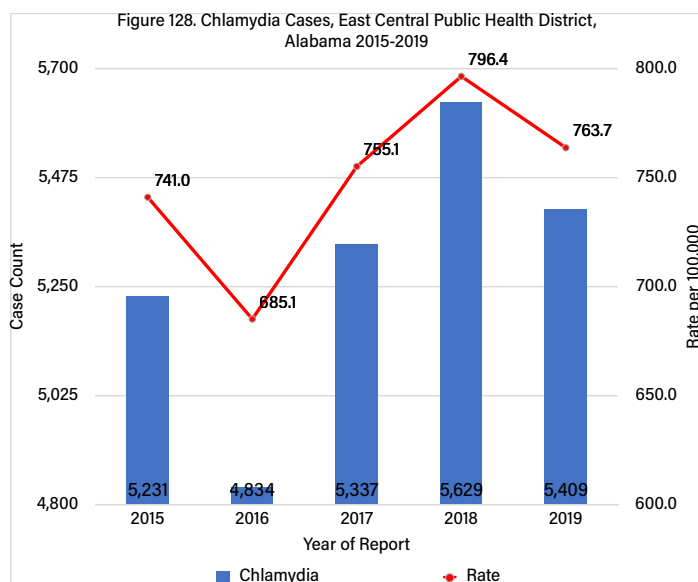
Counties in Eastern Central Public Health District:

Autauga	Coosa	Lowndes	Russell
Bullock	Elmore	Macon	Tallapoosa
Chambers	Lee	Montgomery	

2019 Estimate population: 708,246

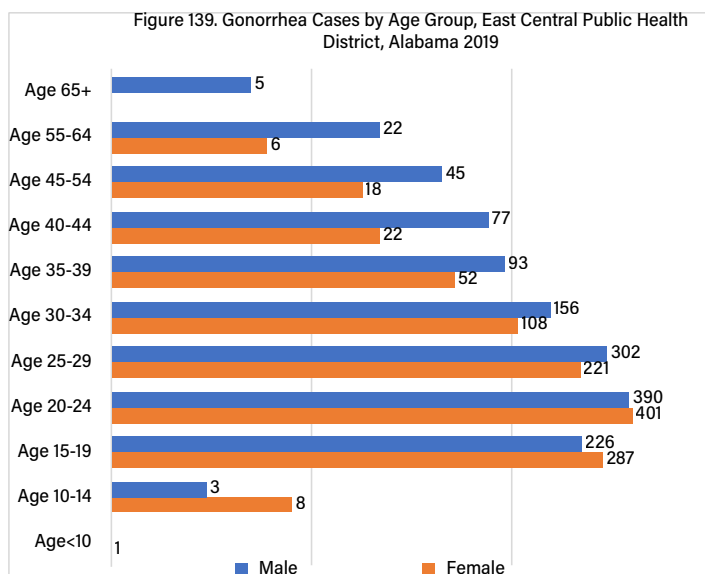
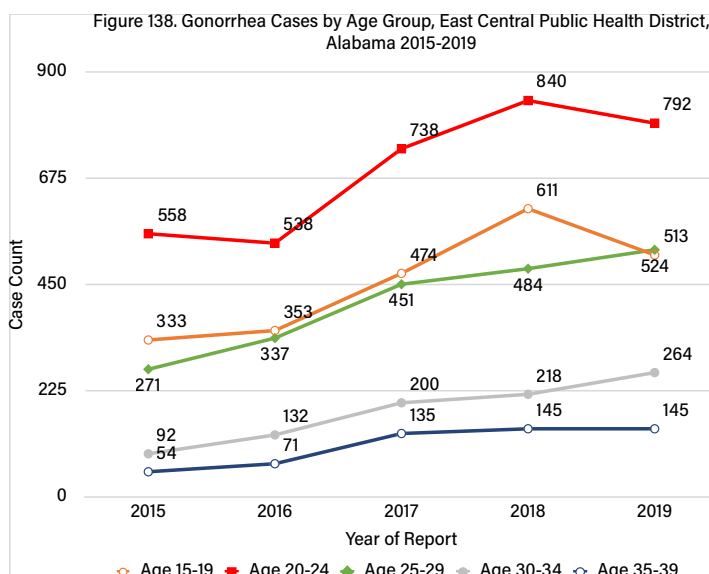
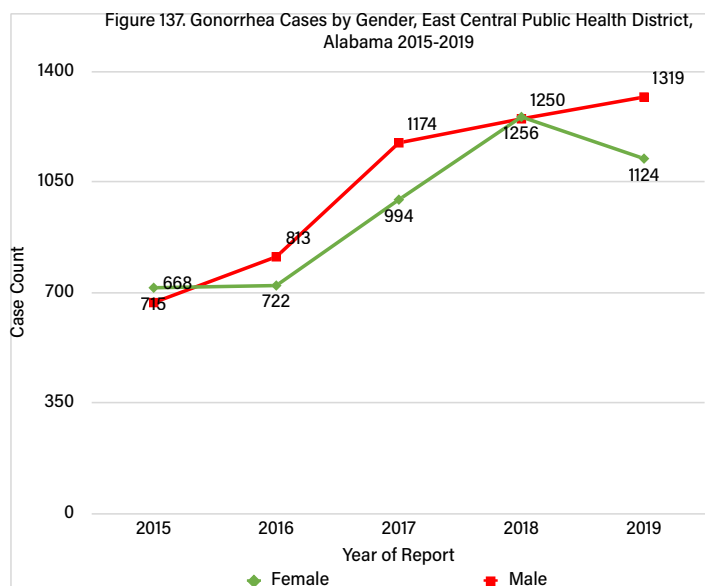
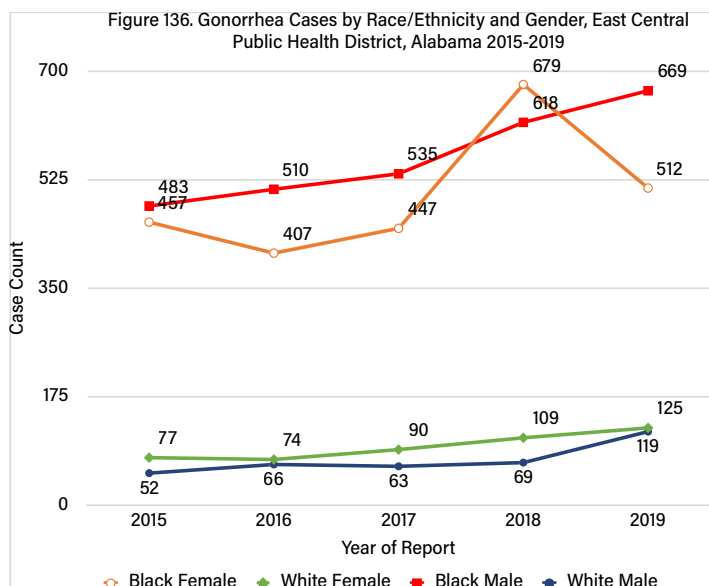
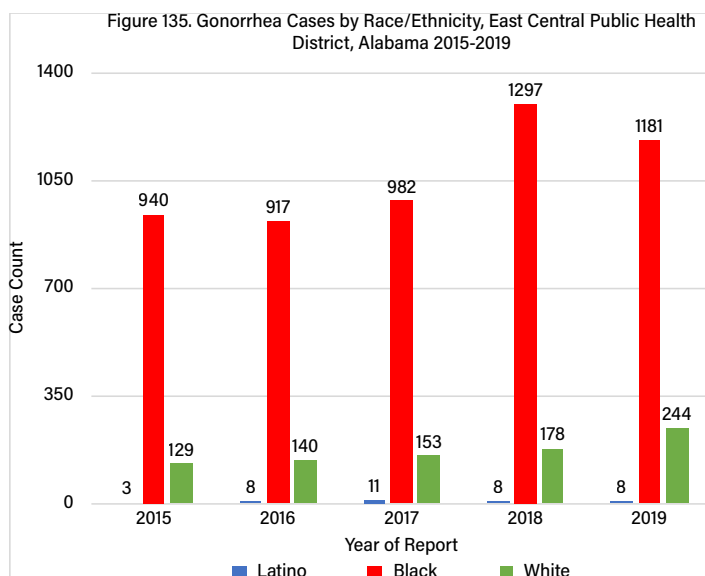
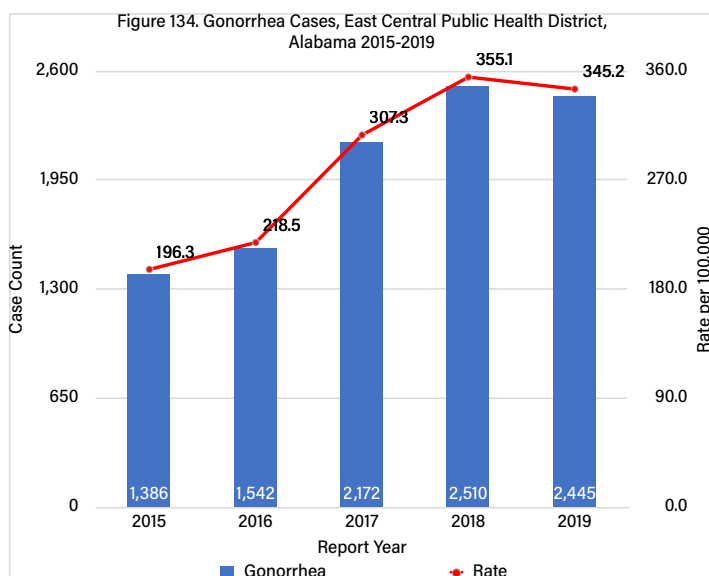
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 5,409 East Central Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 763.7 per 100,000 (Figure 128).



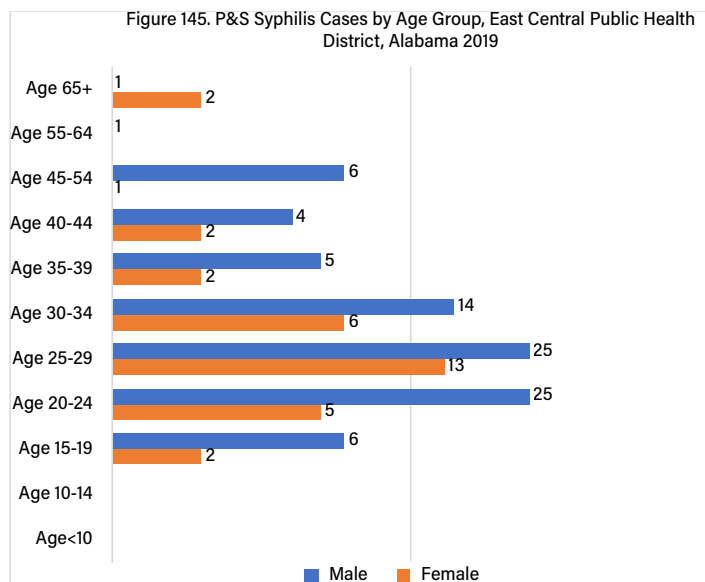
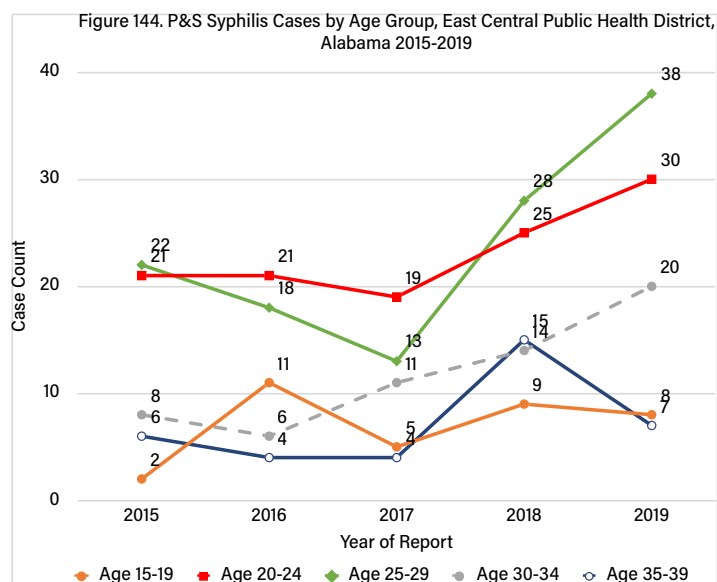
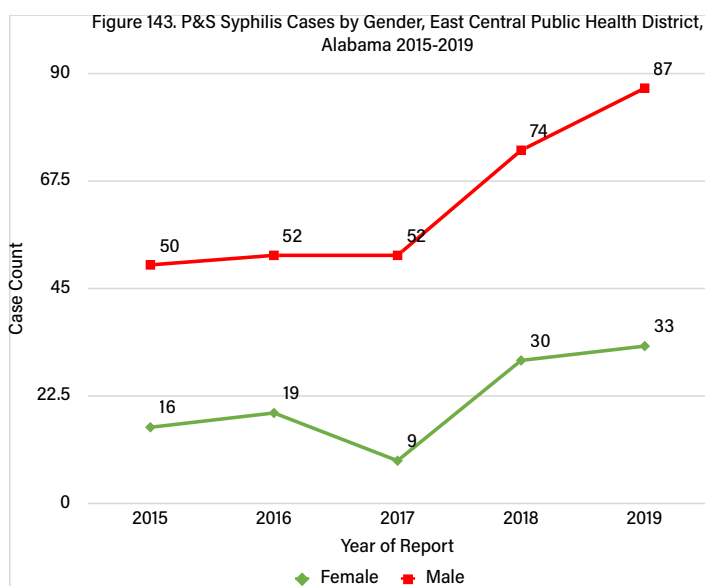
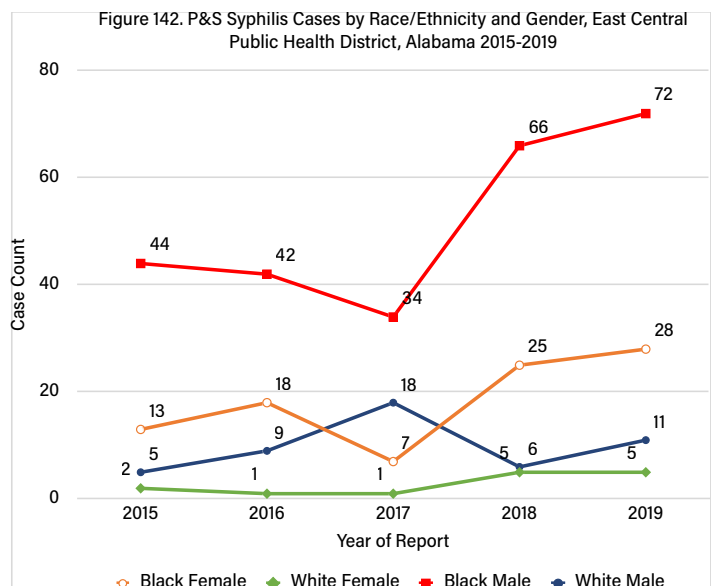
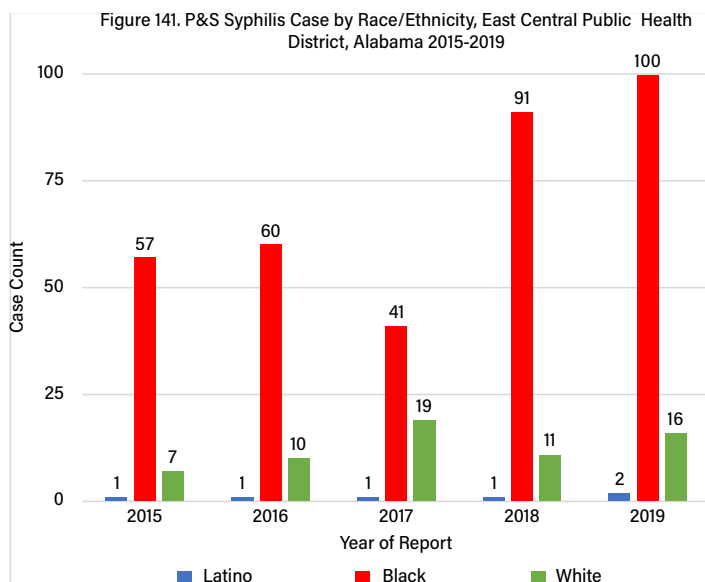
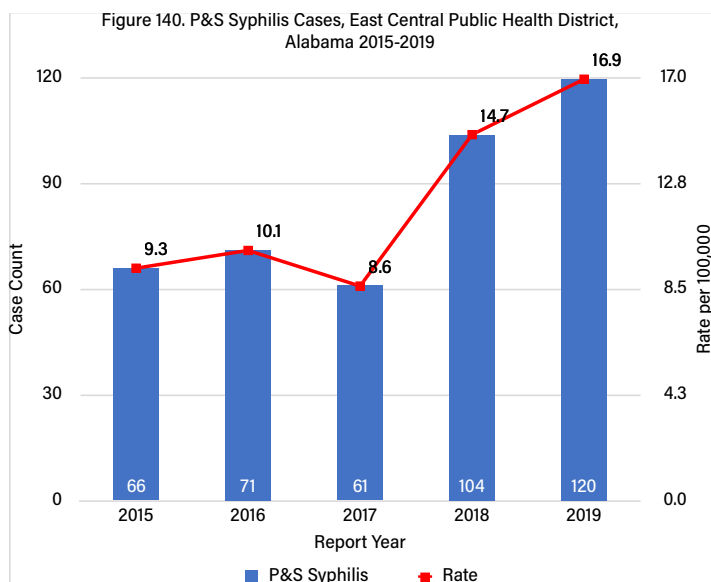
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 2,445 East Central Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 345.2 per 100,000 (Figure 134).



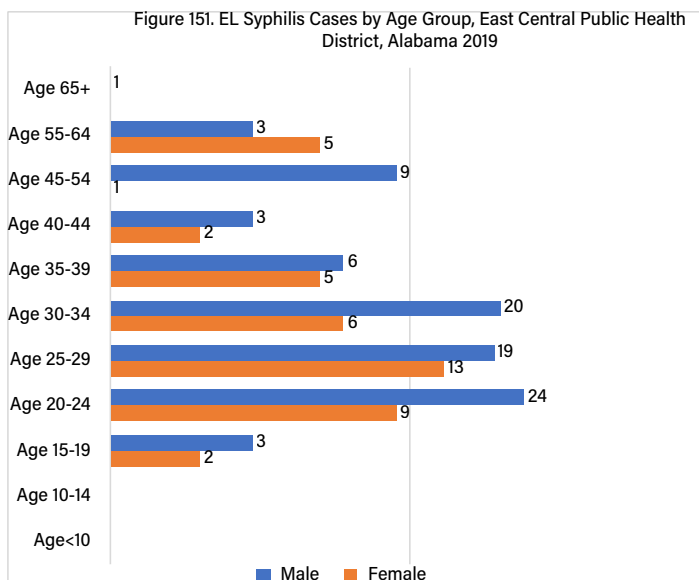
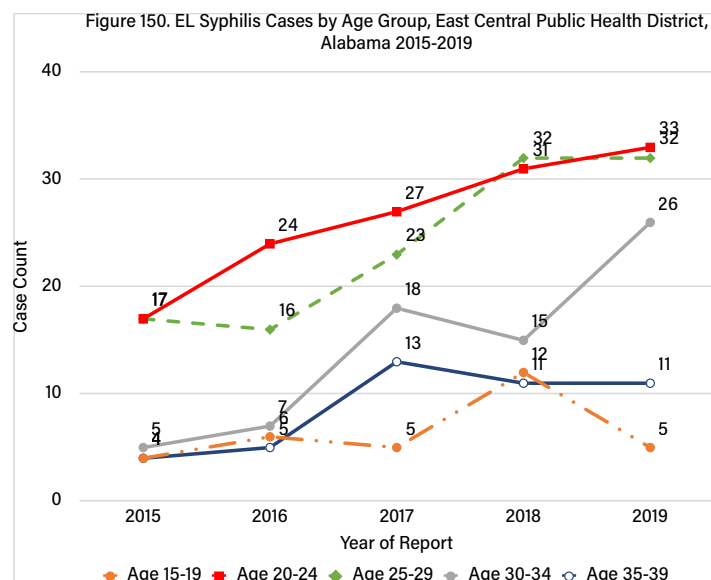
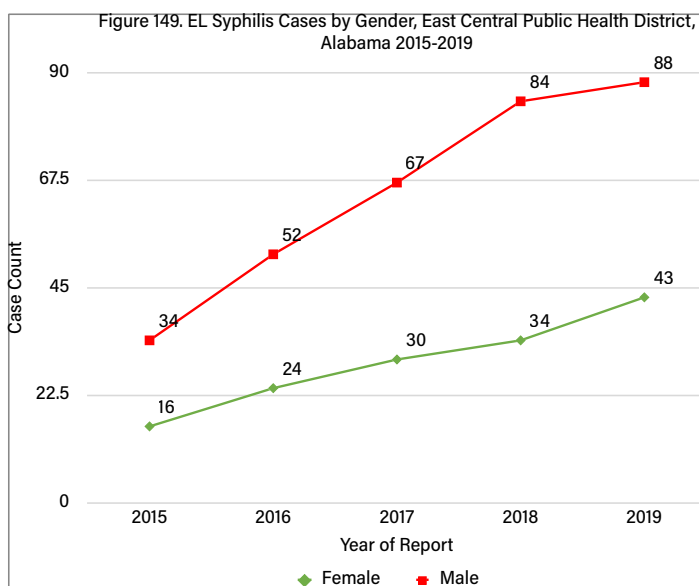
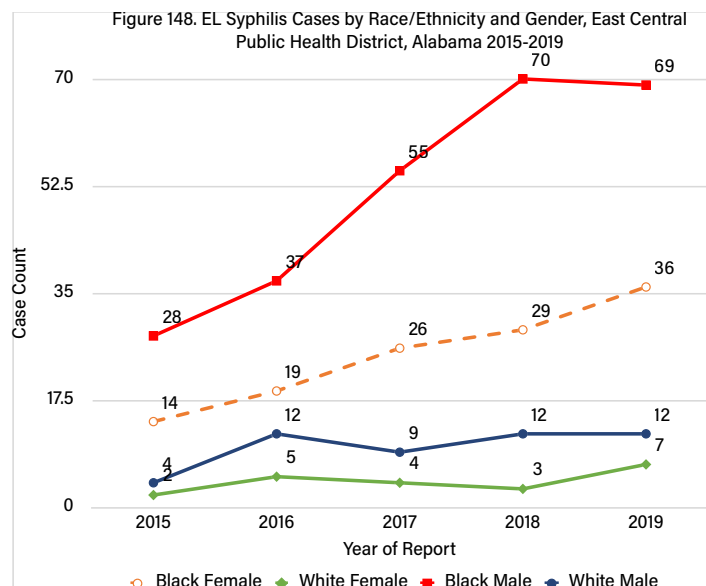
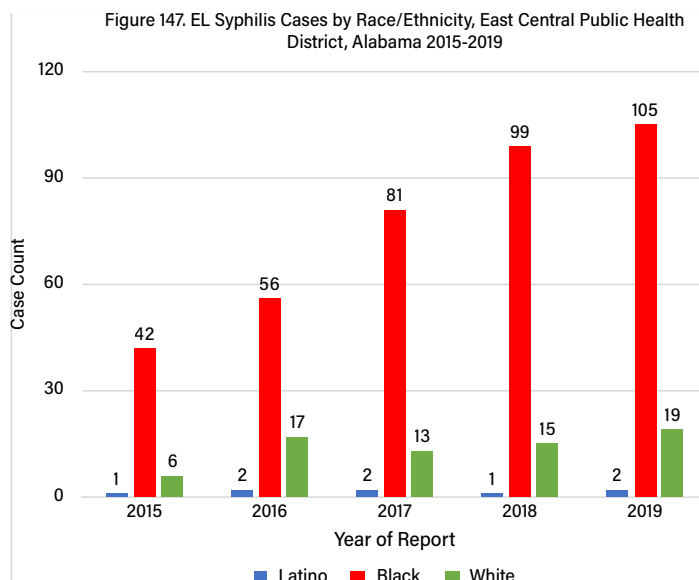
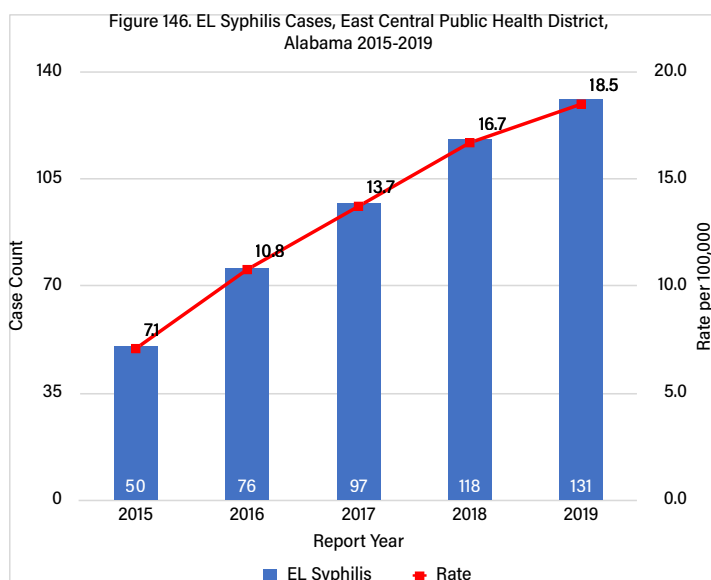
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 120 East Central Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 16.9 per 100,000 (Figure 140).



## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

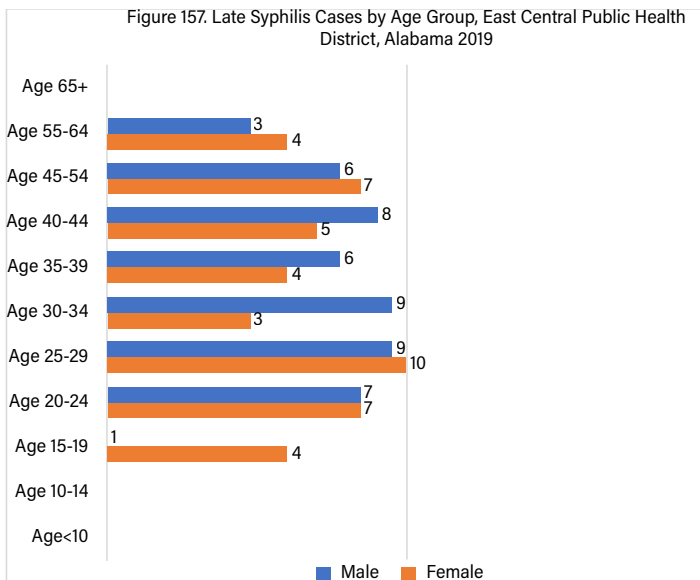
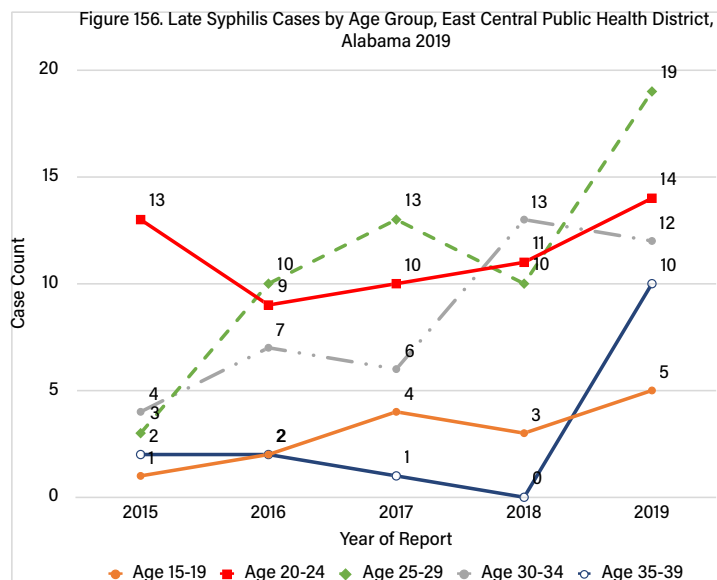
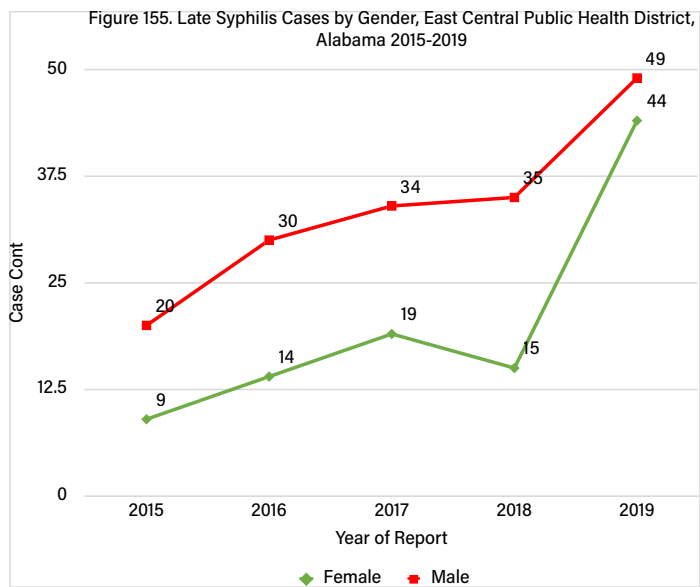
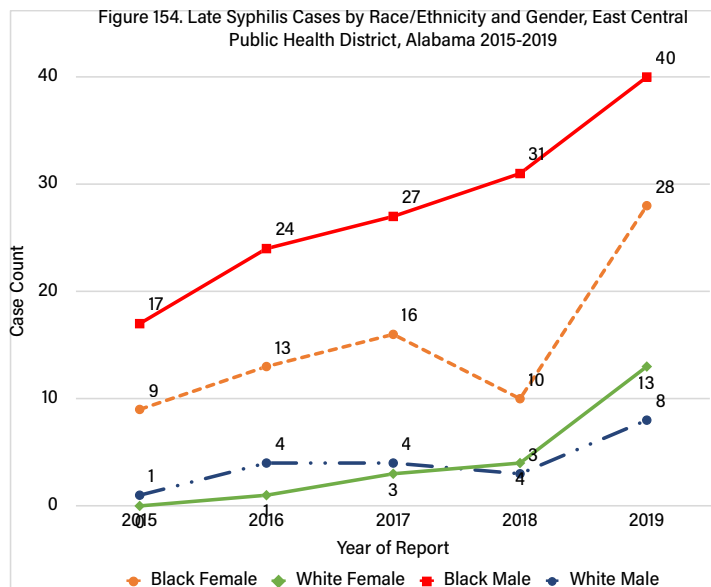
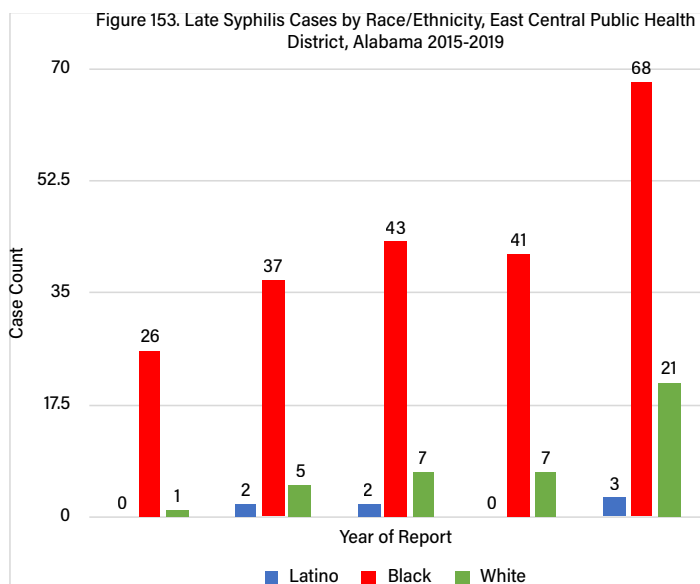
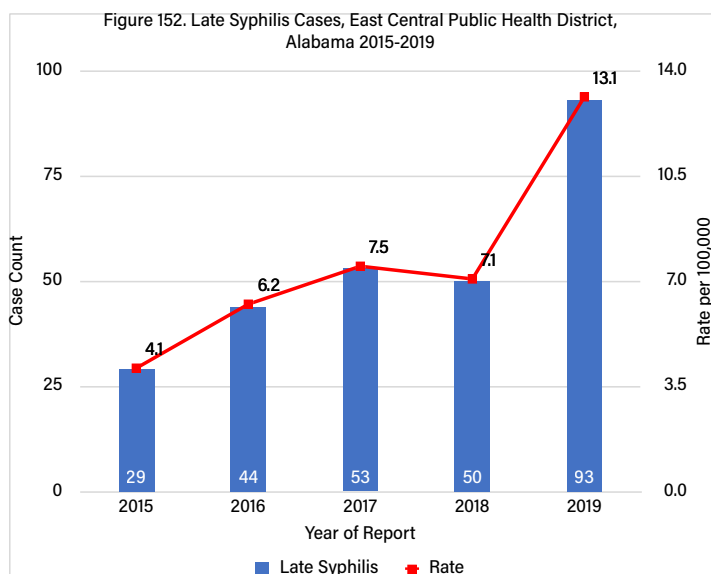
In 2019, a total of 131 East Central Public Health District residents were reported with Early Syphilis for a case rate of 18.5 per 100,000 (Figure 146).

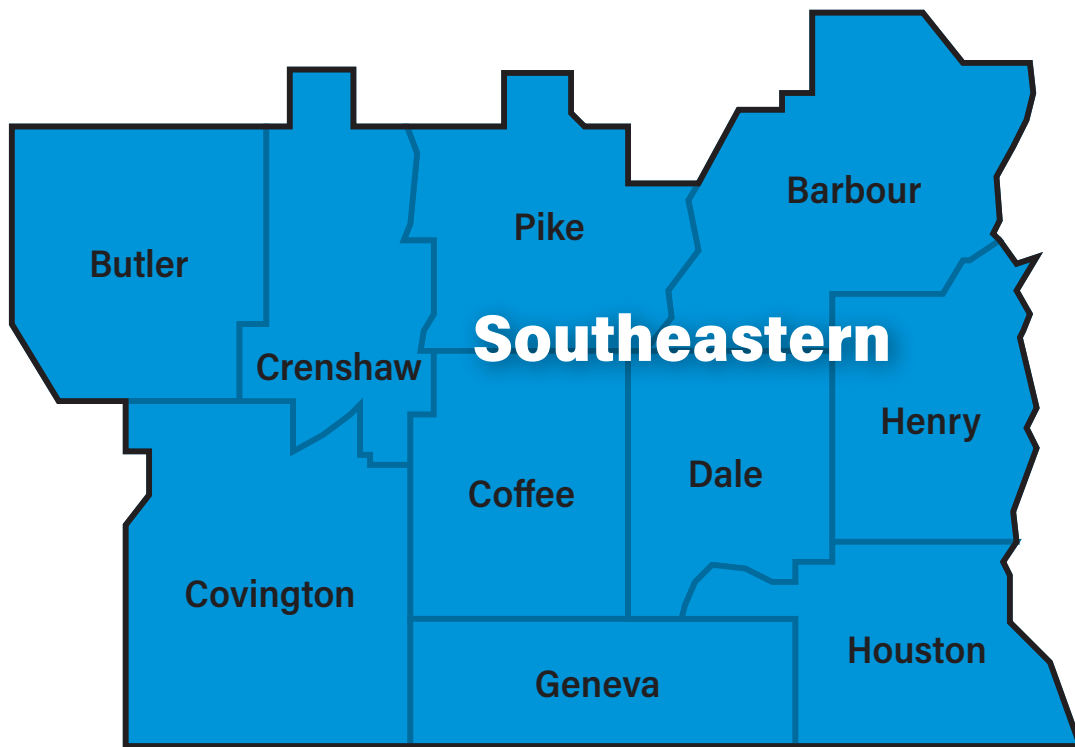




## Late Latent Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 93 East Central Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 13.1 per 100,000 (Figure 152).





### **Southeastern Public Health District**

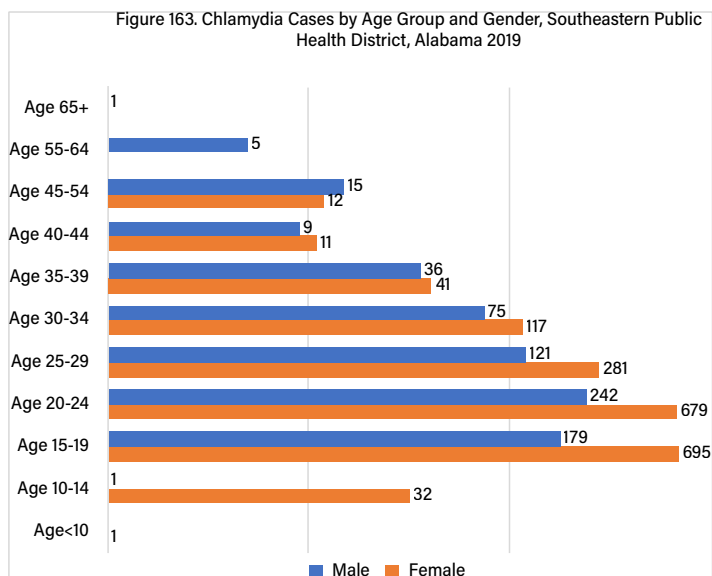
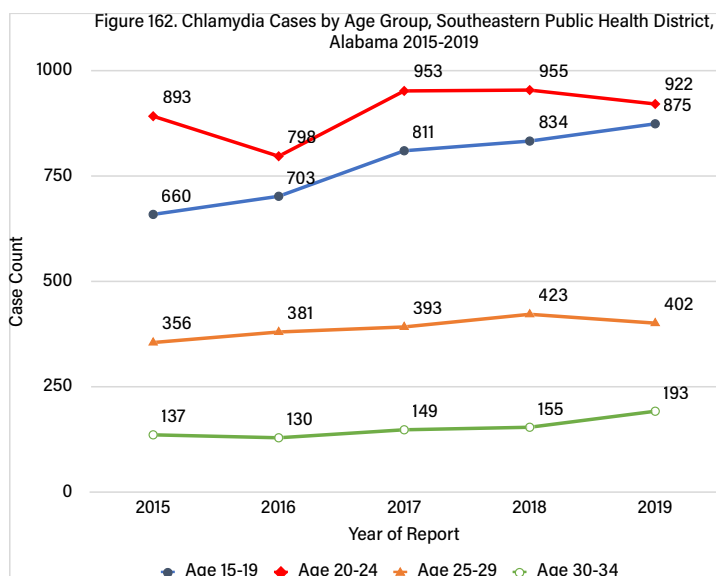
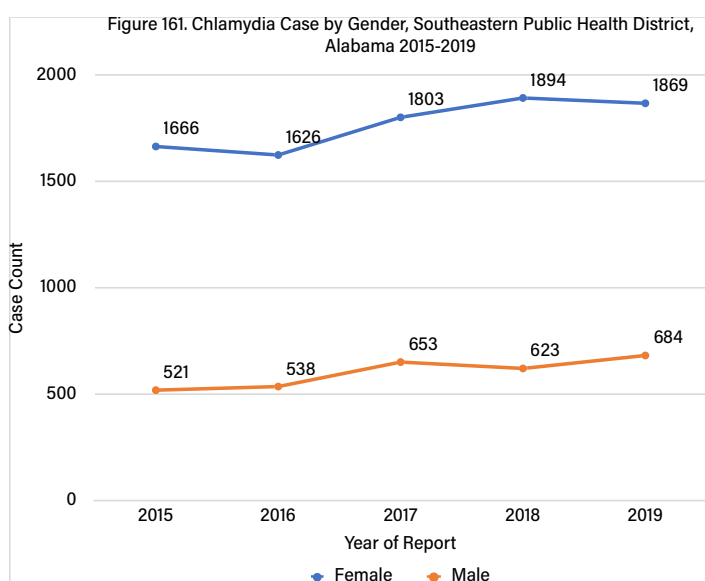
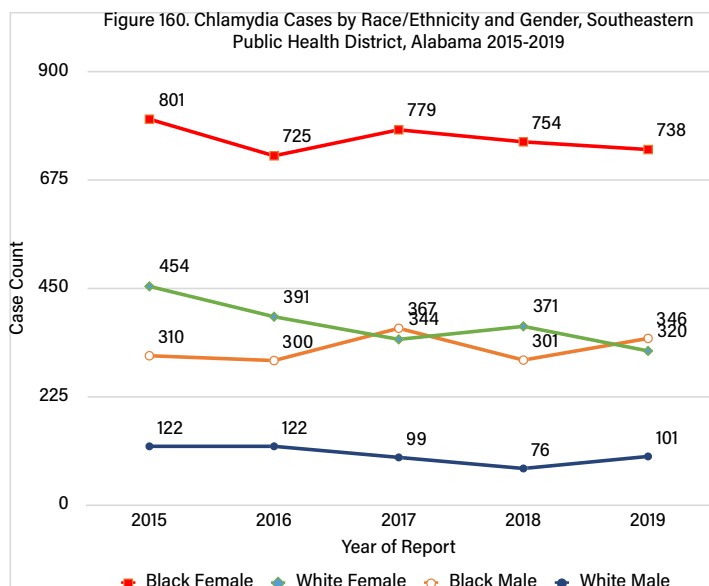
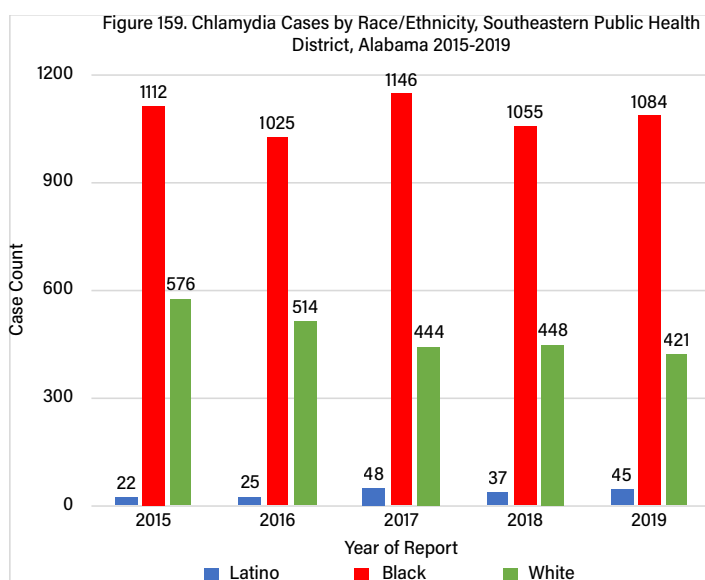
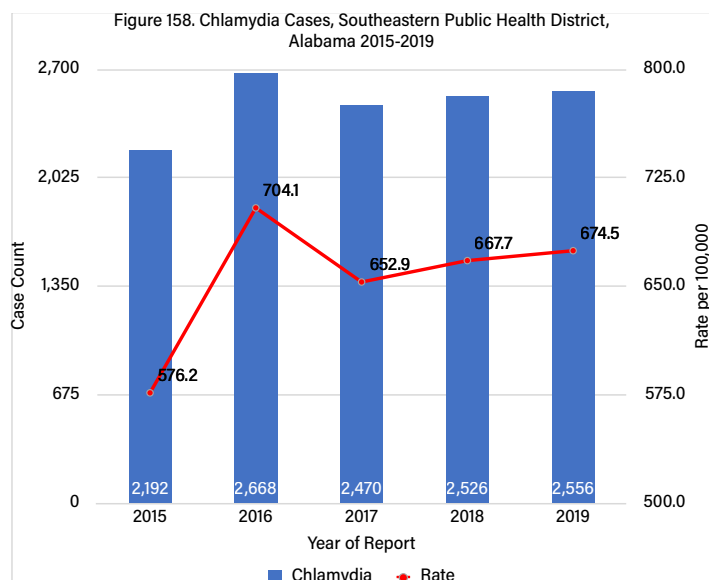
Counties in Southeastern Public Health District:

Barbour	Covington	Geneva	Pike
Butler	Crenshaw	Henry	
Coffee	Dale	Houston	

2019 Estimate population: 378,941

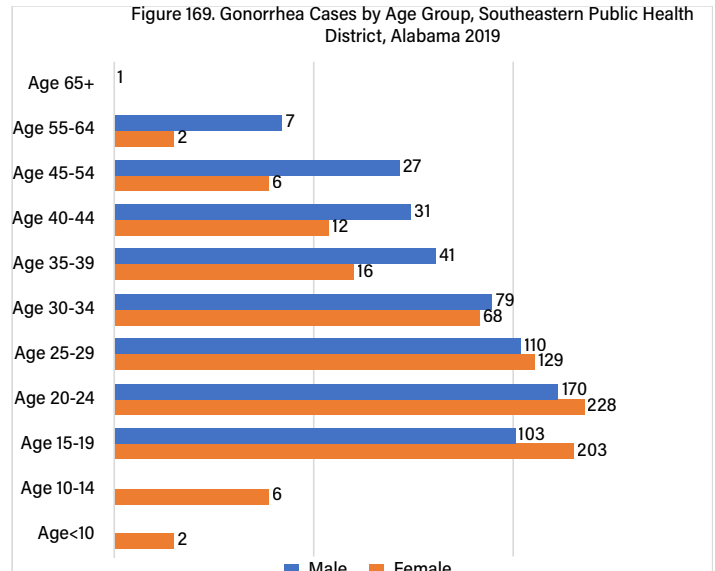
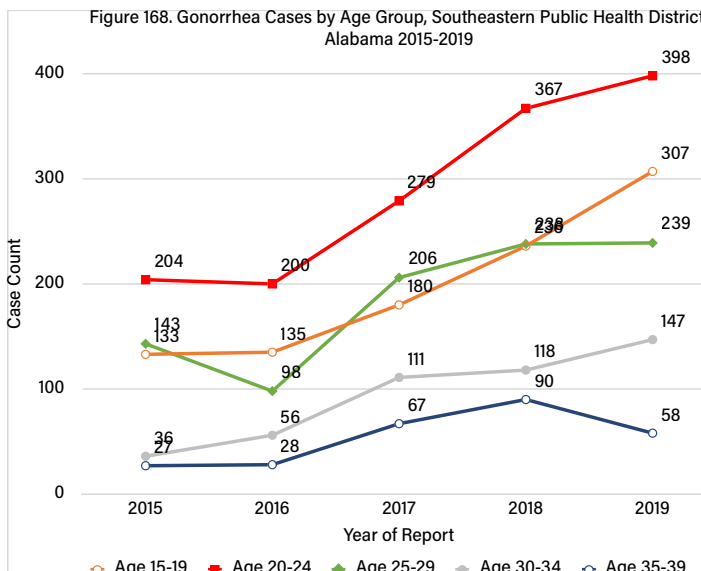
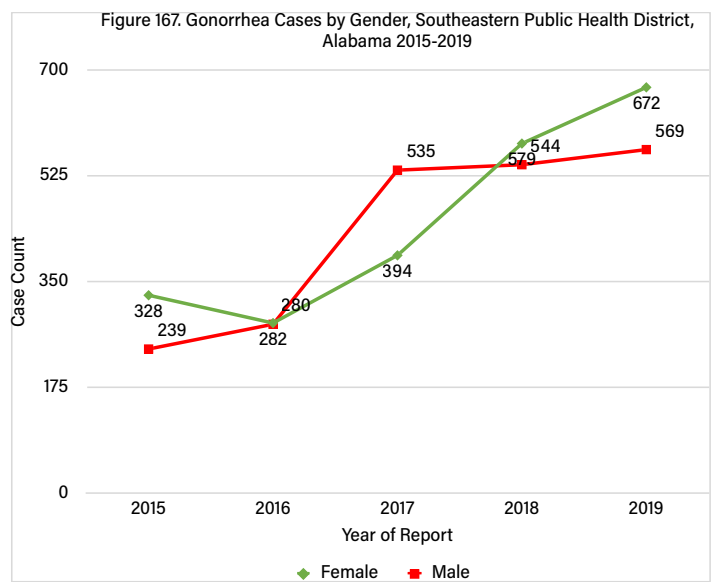
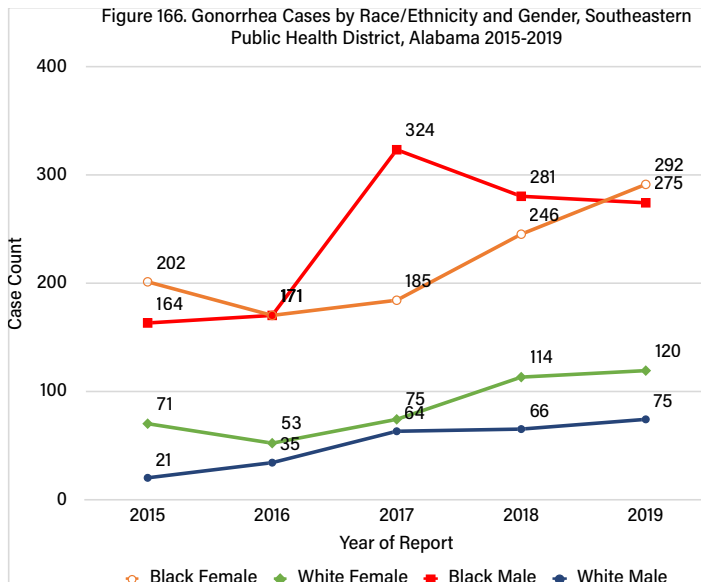
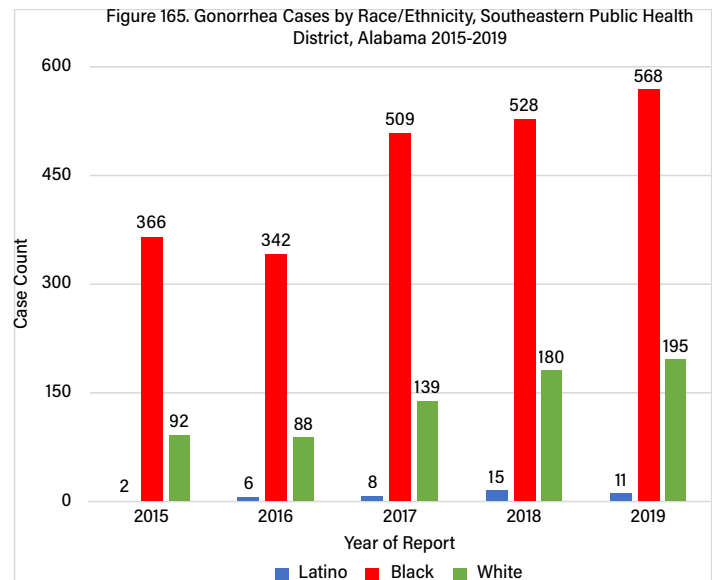
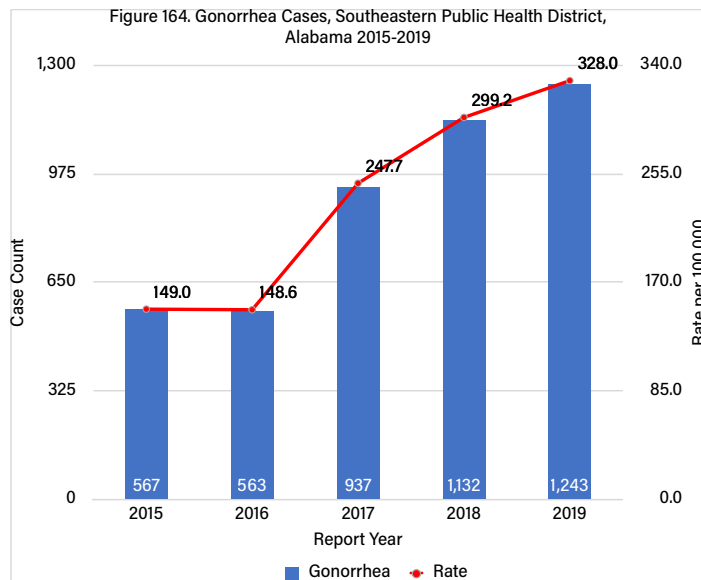
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 2,556 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 674.5 per 100,000 (Figure 158).



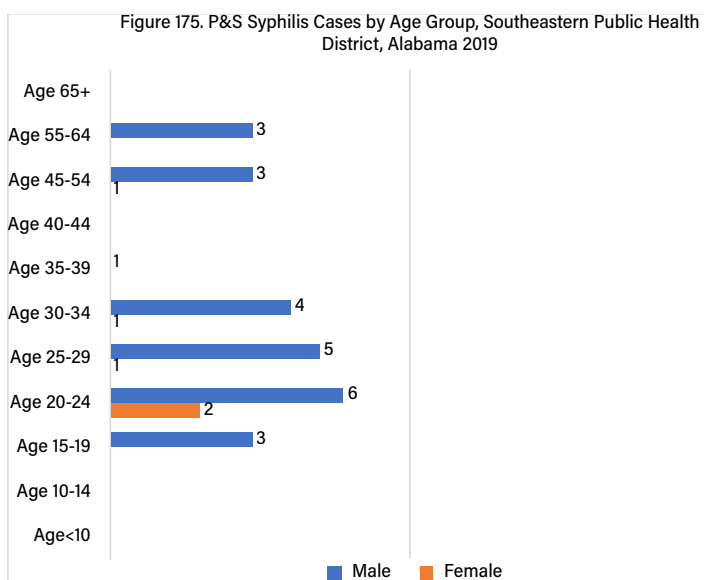
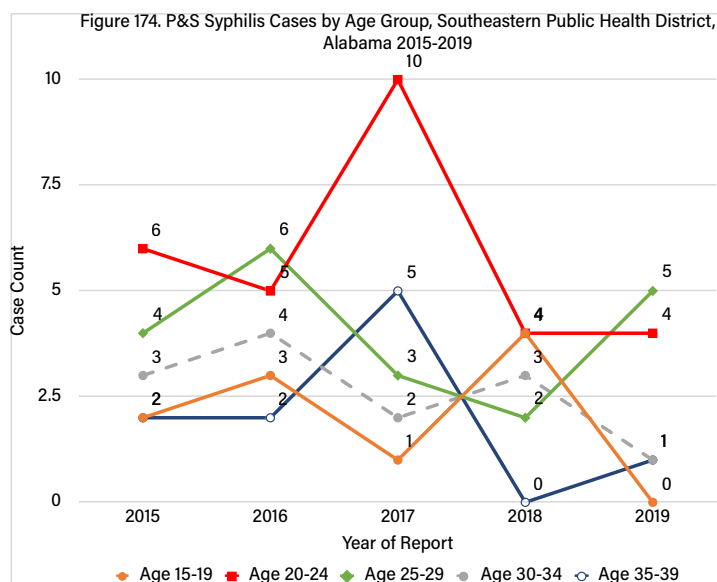
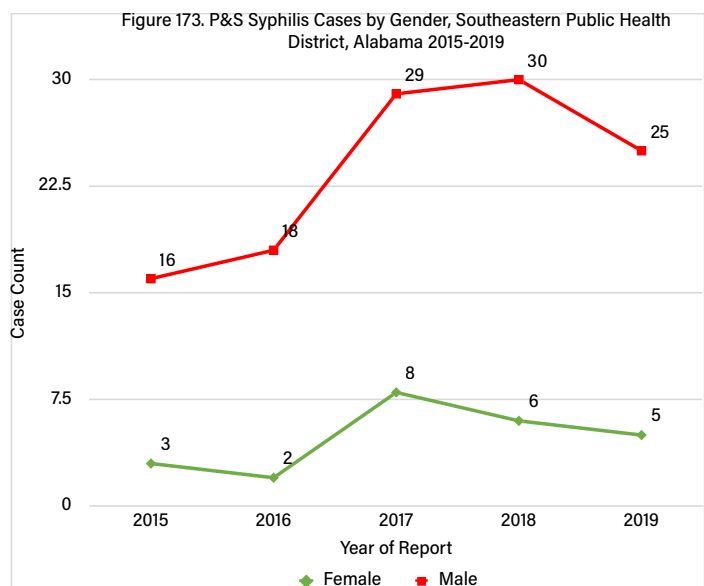
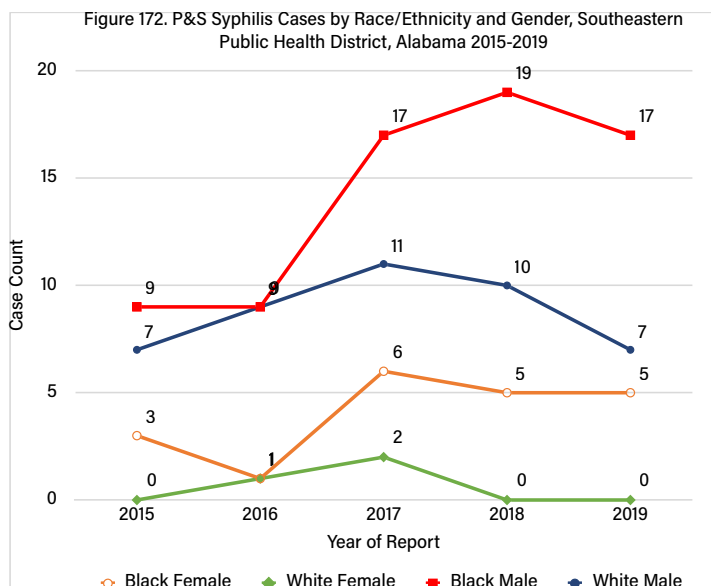
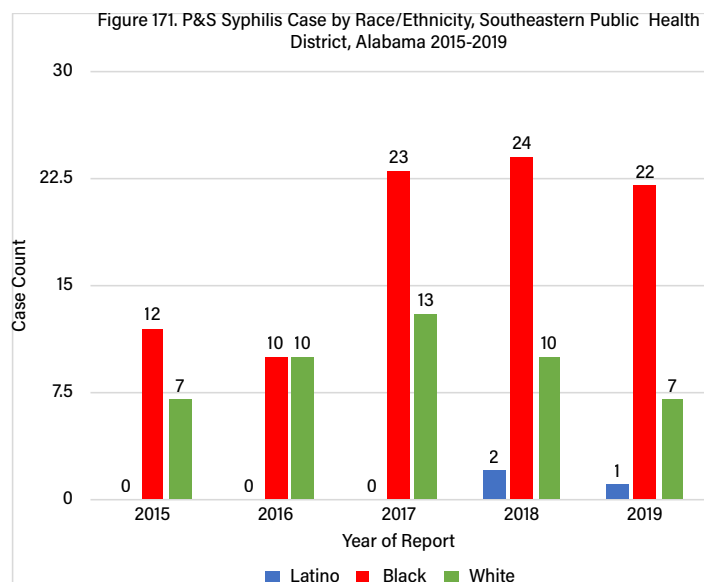
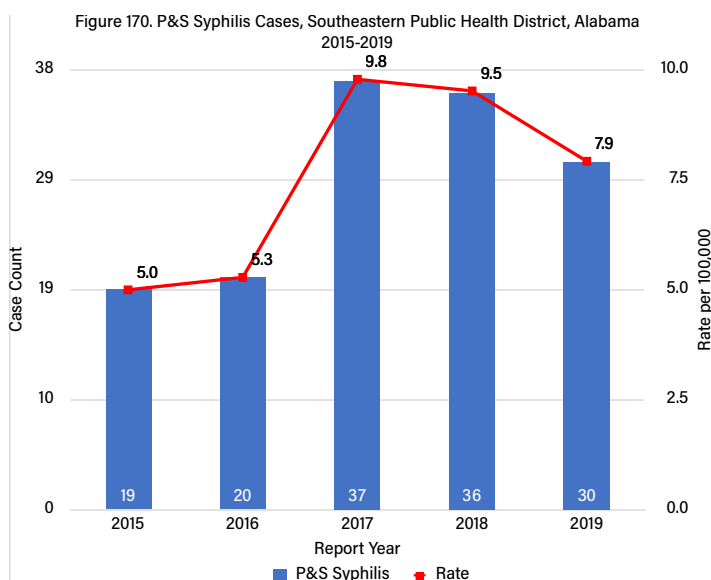
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 1,243 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 328.0 per 100,000 (Figure 164).



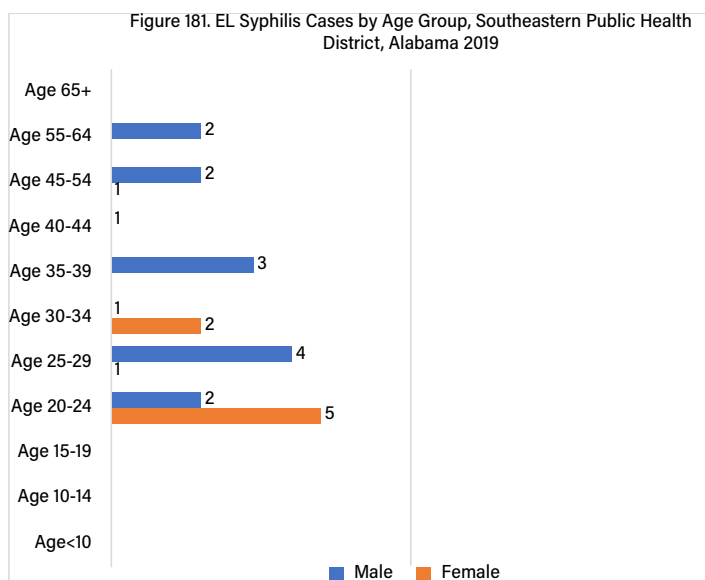
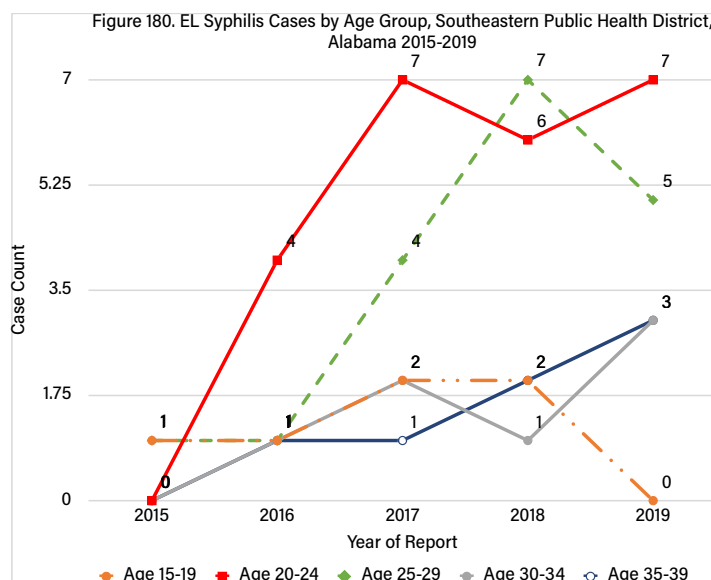
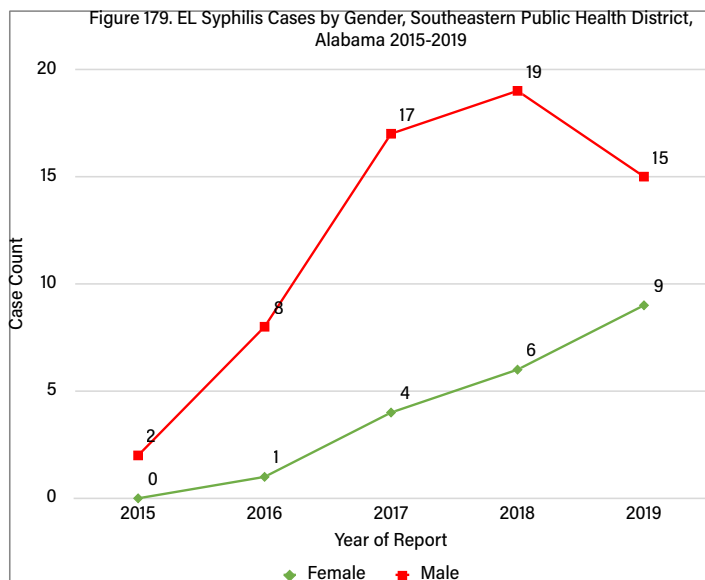
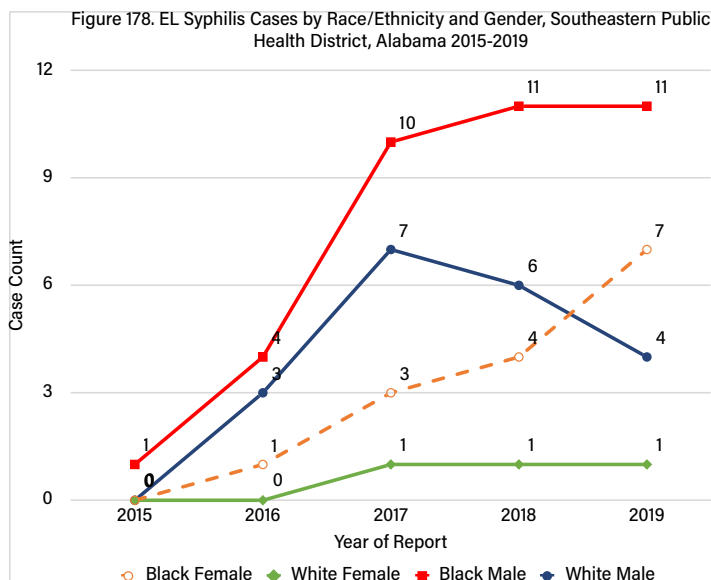
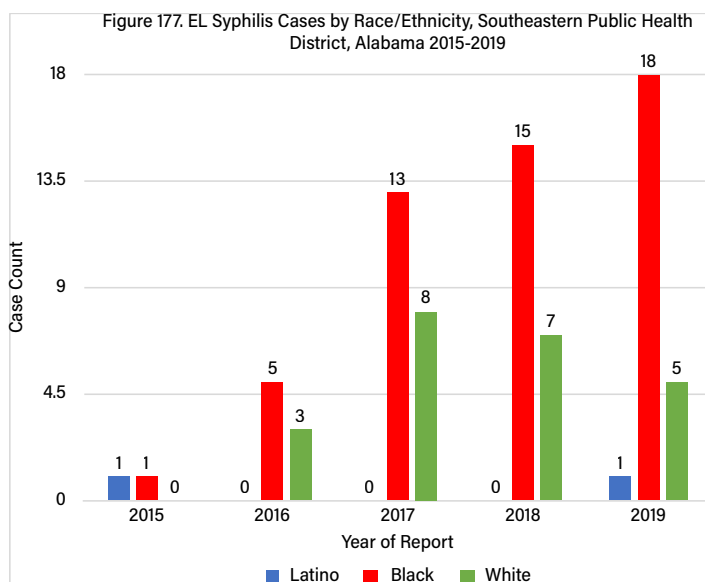
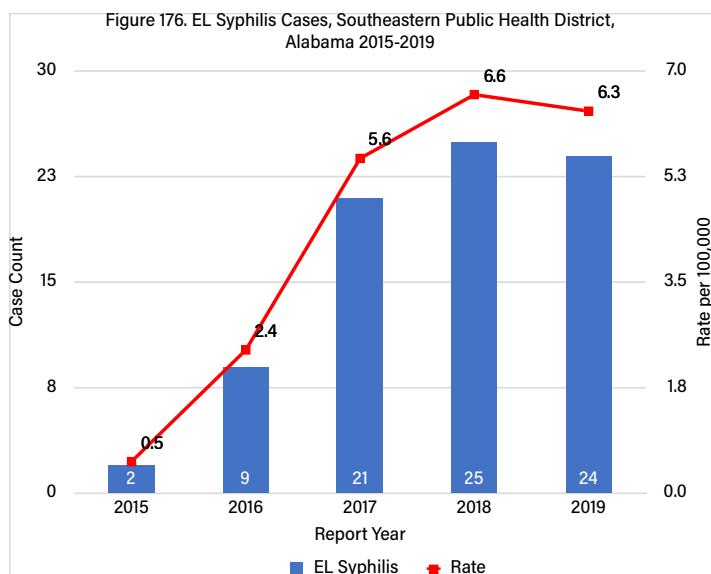
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 30 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 7.9 per 100,000 (Figure 170).



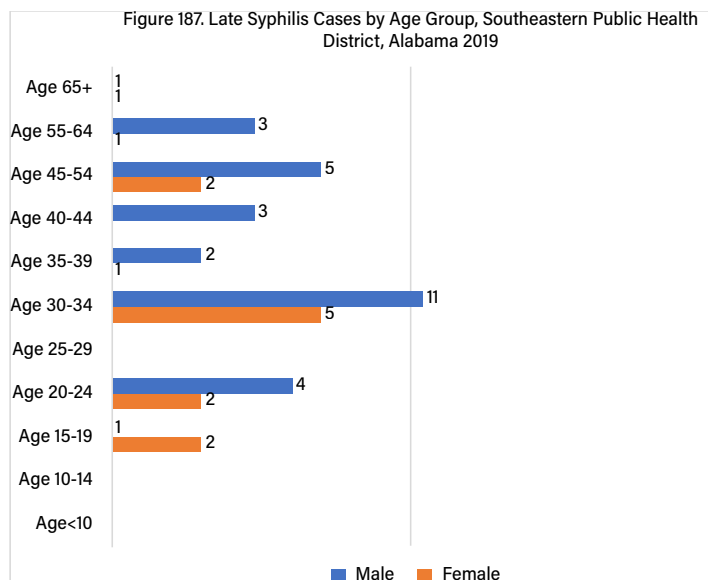
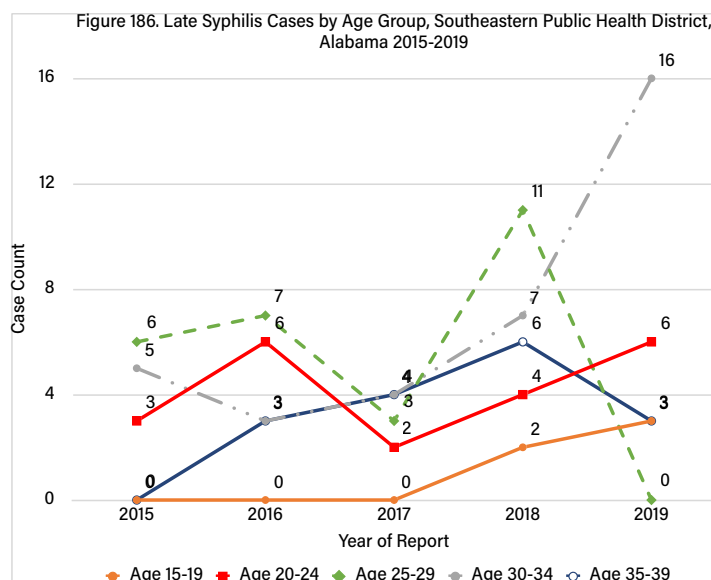
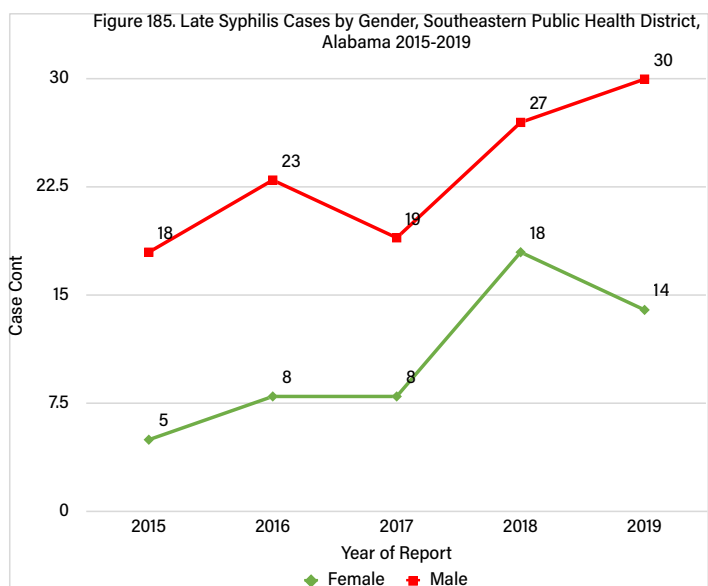
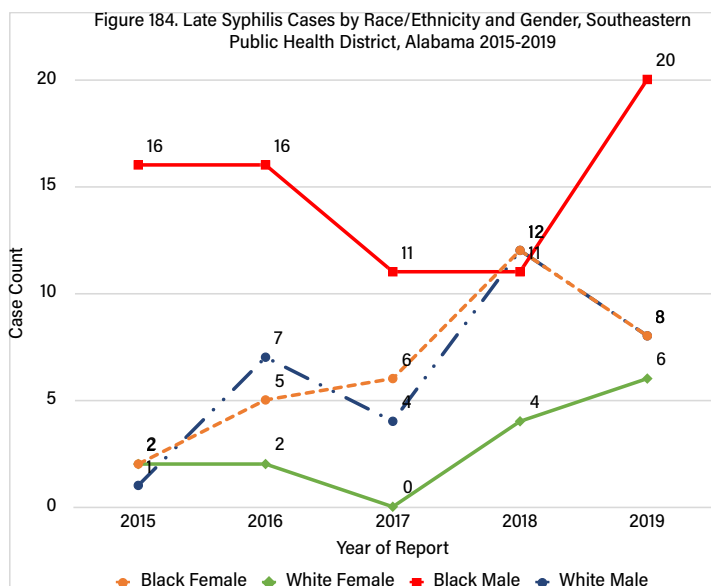
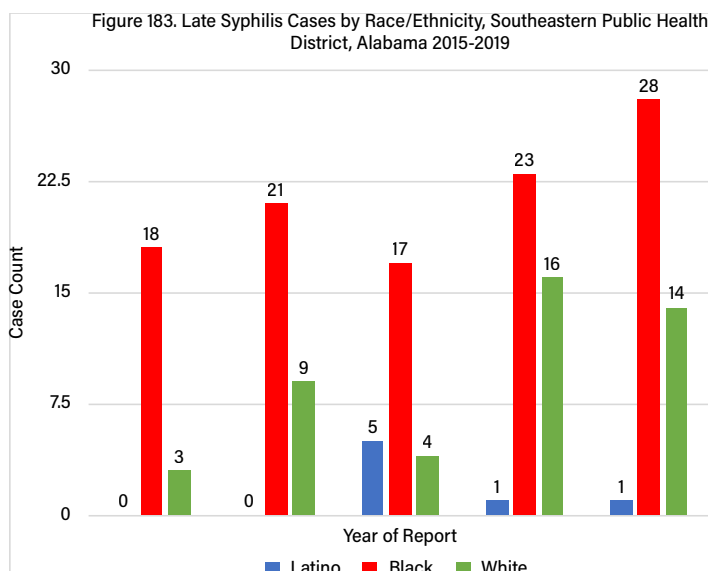
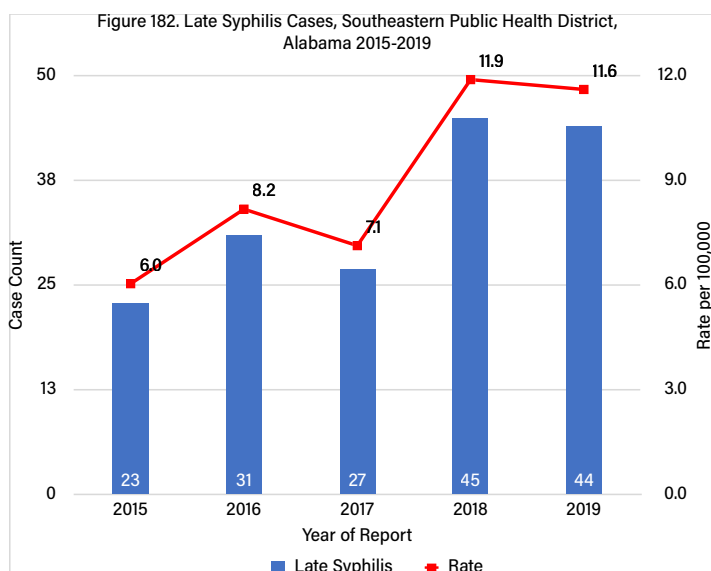
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 24 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with Early Syphilis for a case rate of 6.3 per 100,000 (Figure 176).



## Late Syphilis of Unknown Duration Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 44 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 11.6 per 100,000 (Figure 182).





### **Mobile Public Health District**

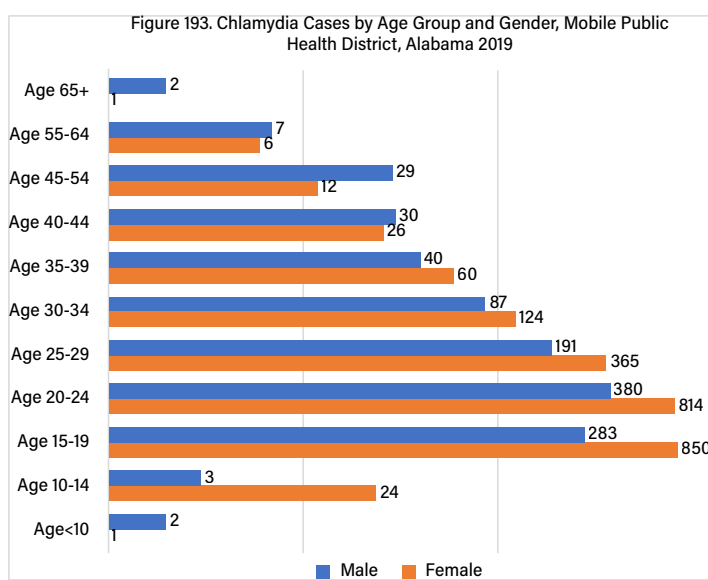
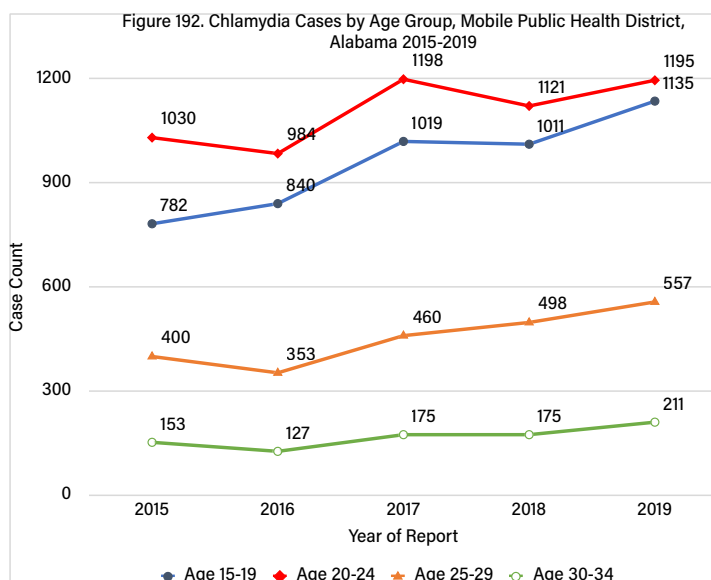
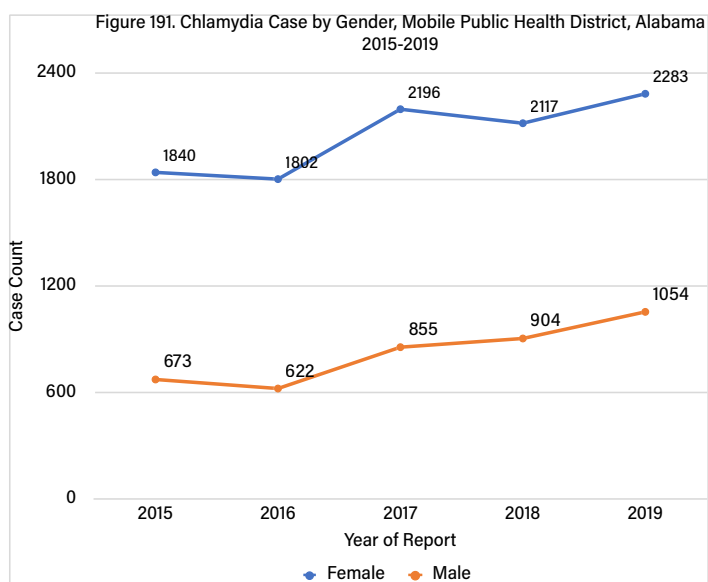
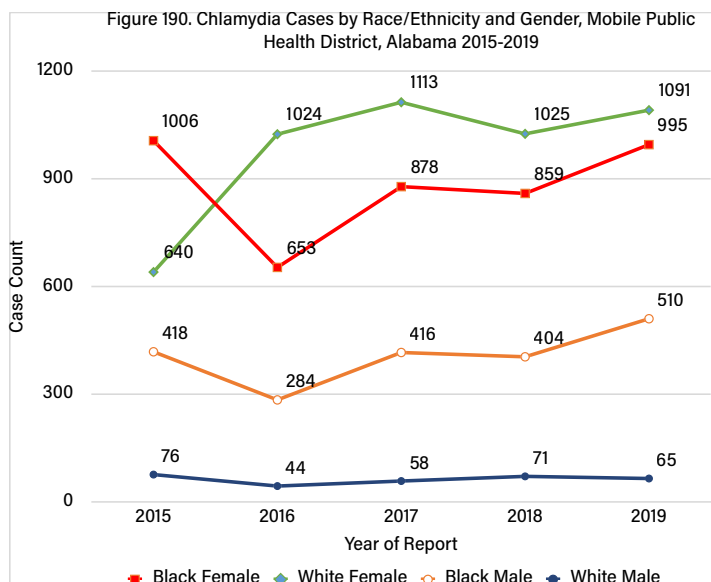
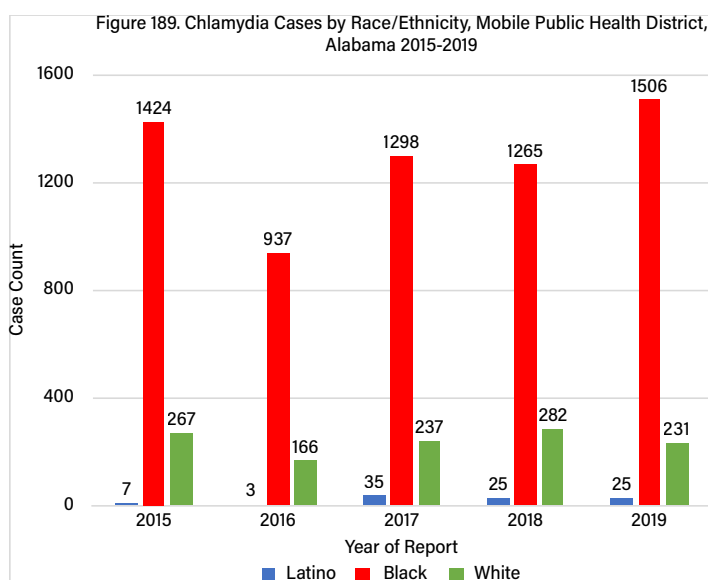
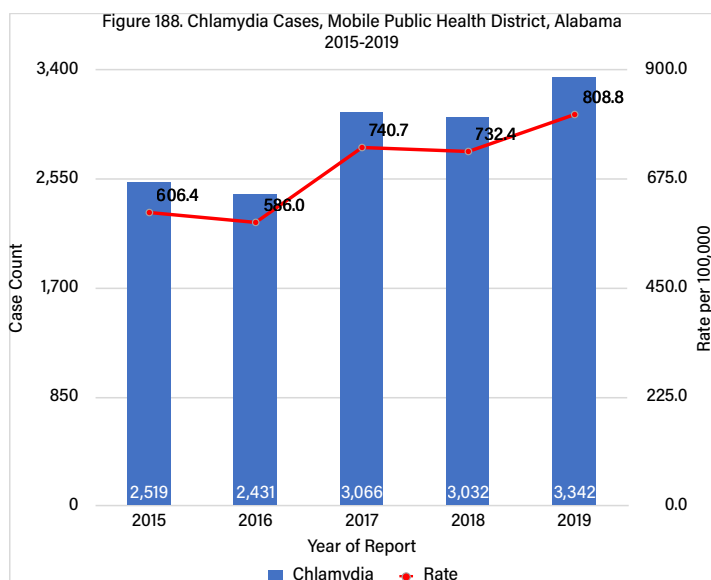
Counties in Mobile Public Health District:  
Mobile

2019 Estimate population: 413,210



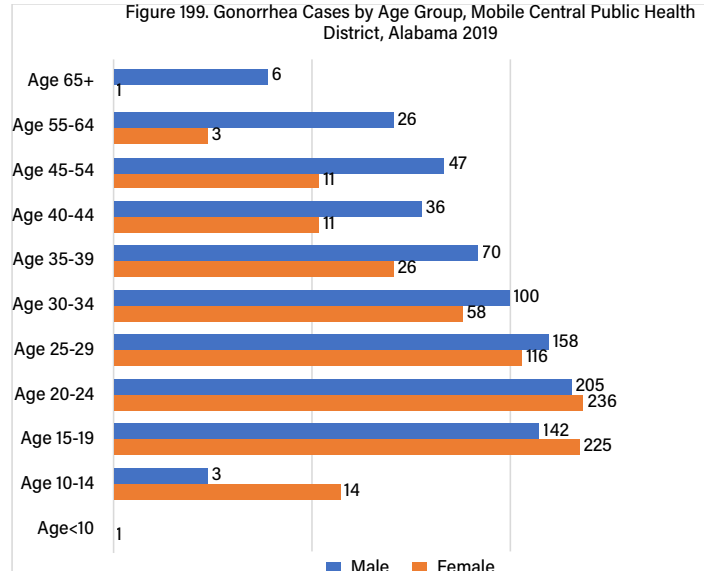
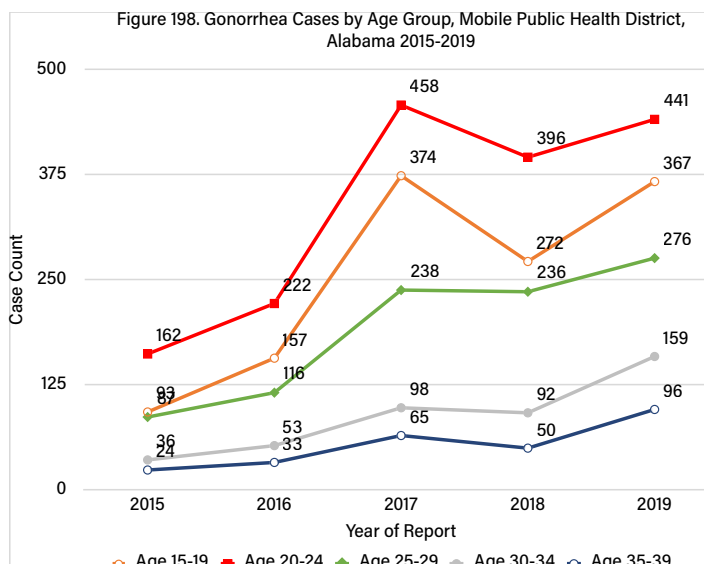
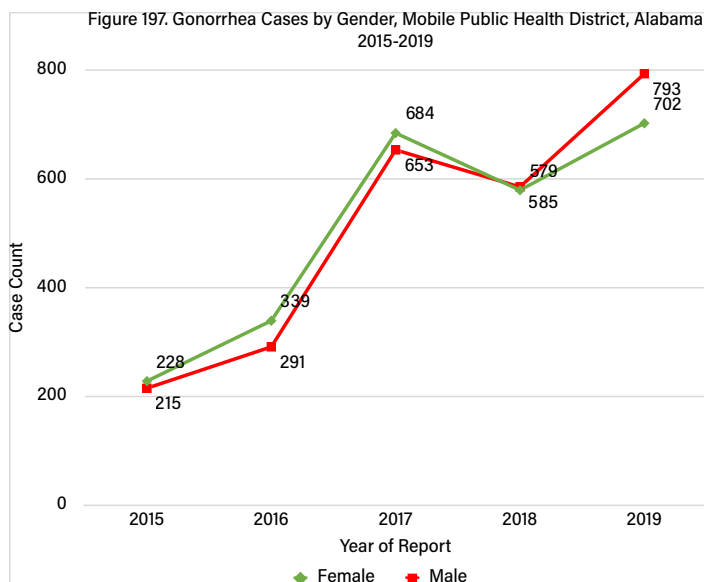
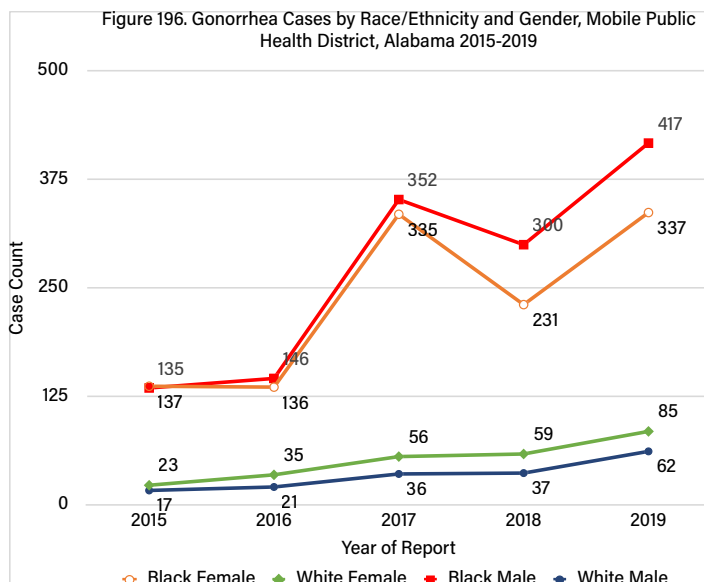
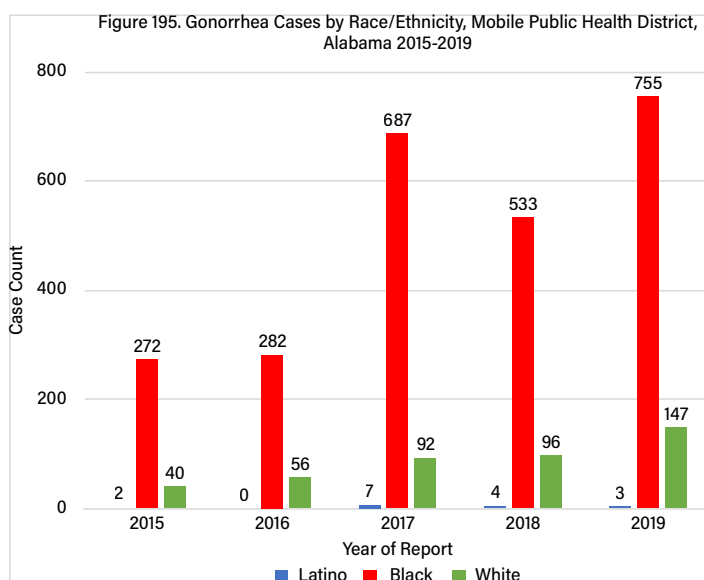
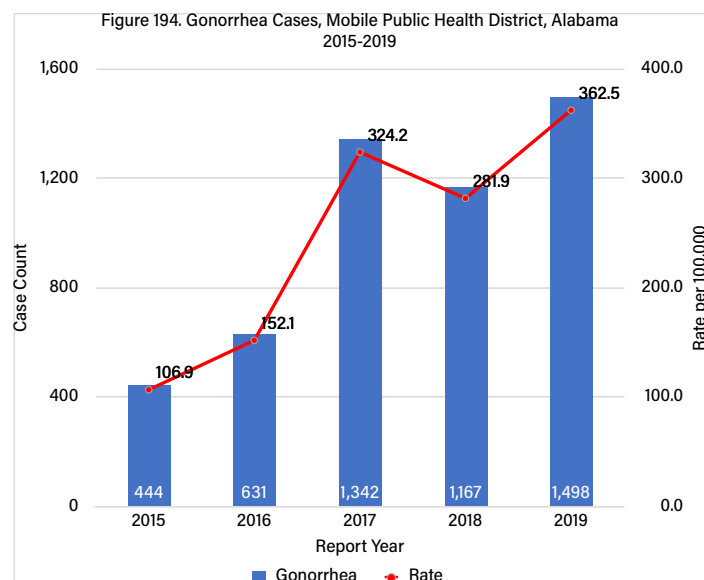
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 3,342 Mobile Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 808.8 per 100,000 (Figure 188).



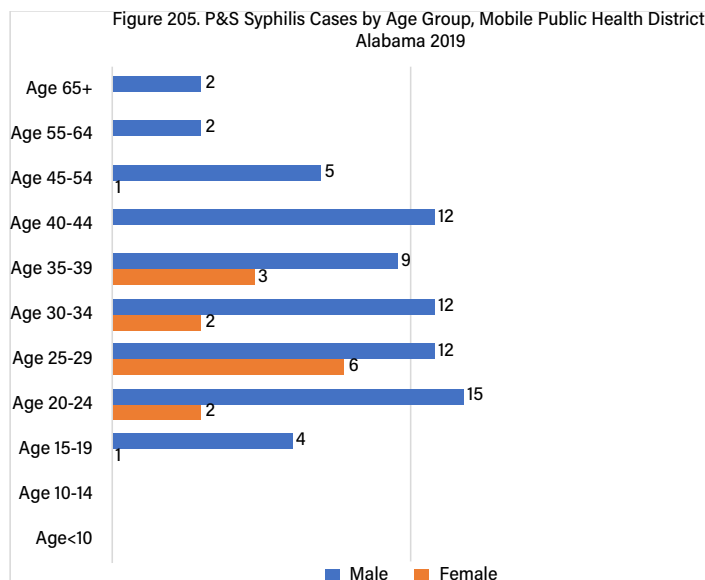
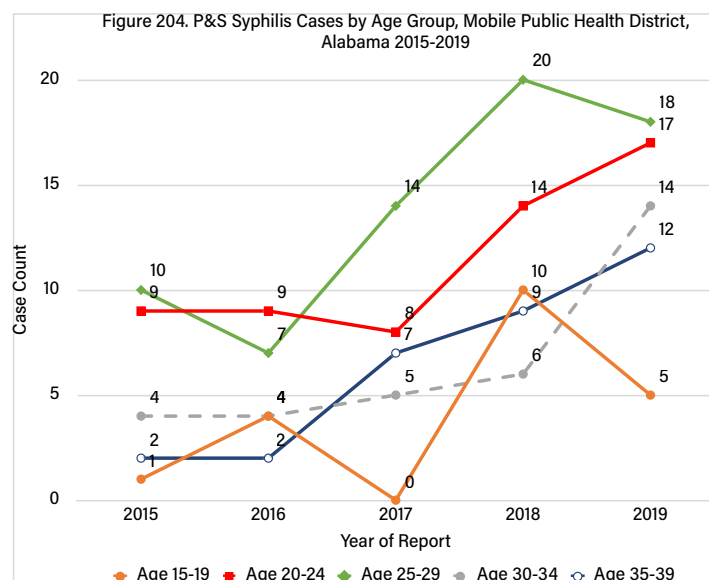
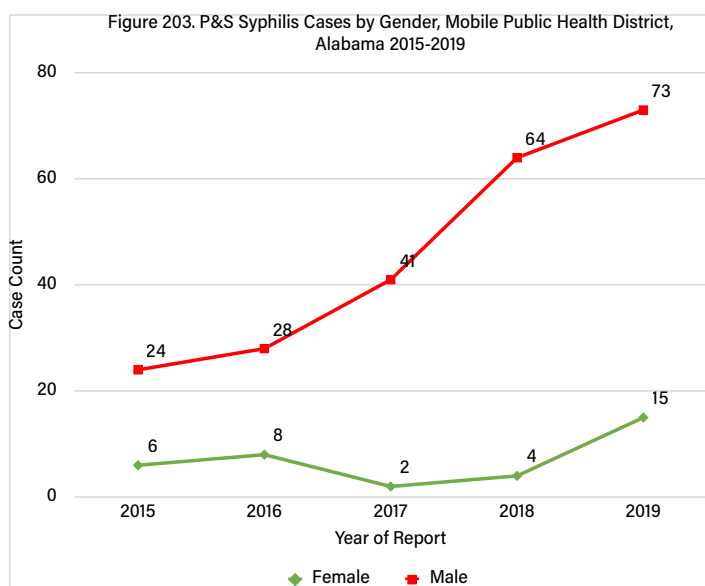
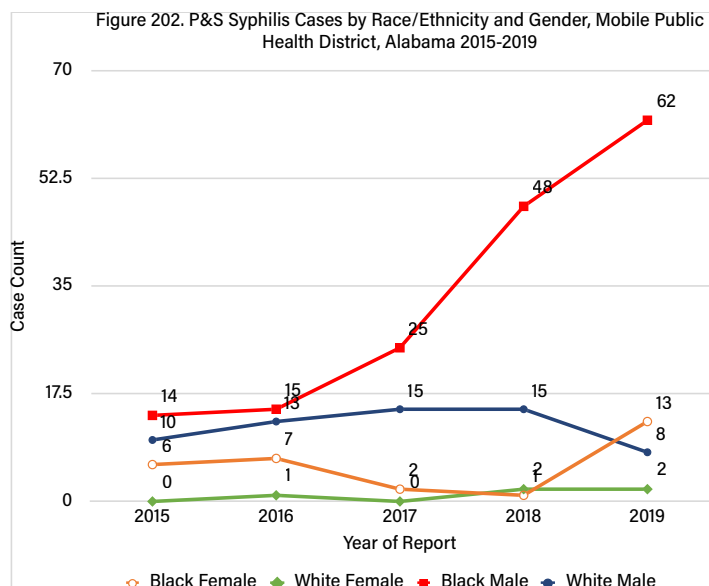
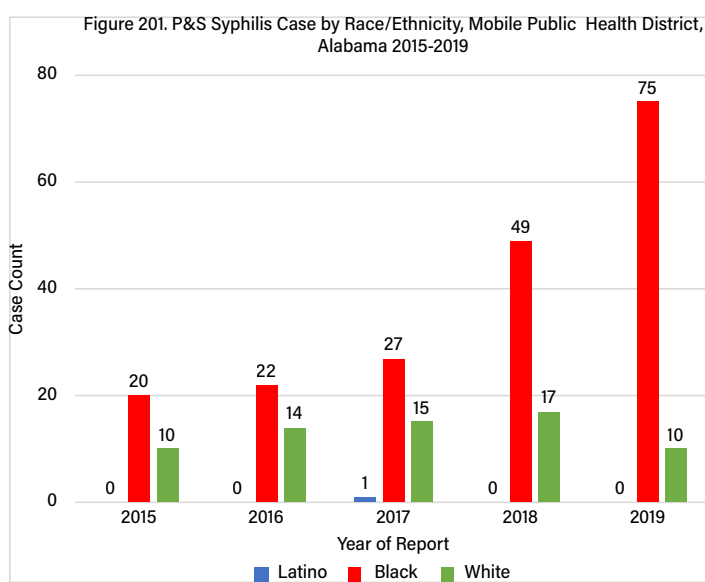
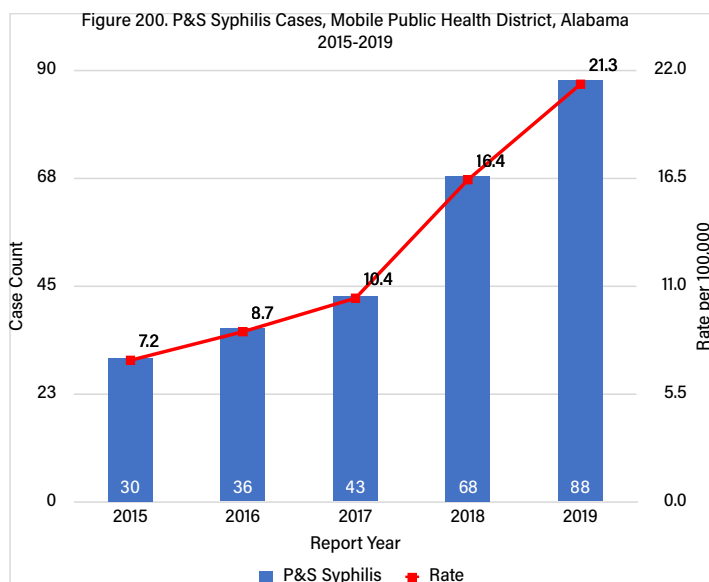
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 1,498 Mobile Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 362.5 per 100,000 (Figure 194).



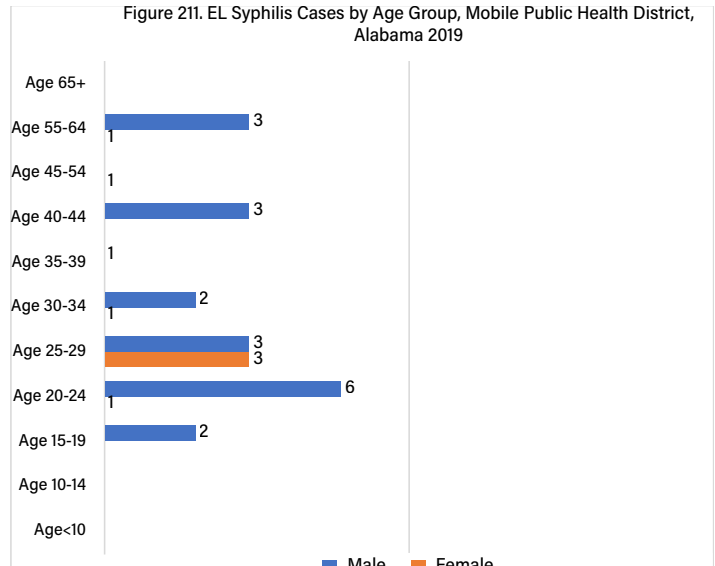
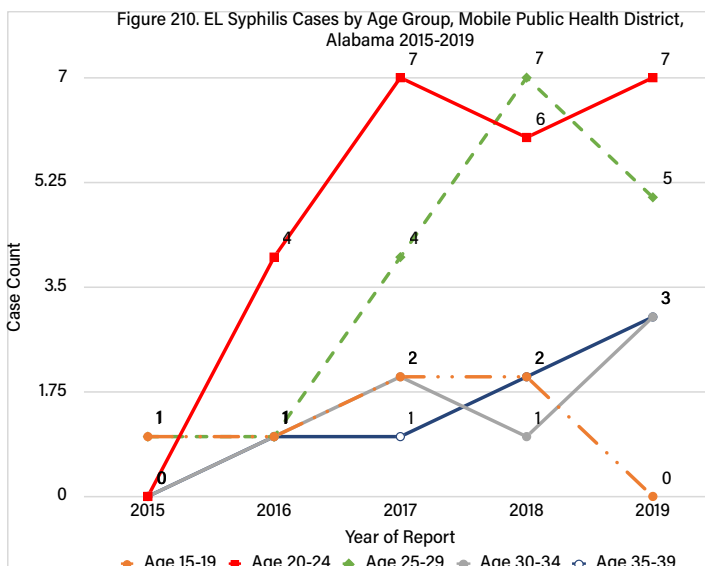
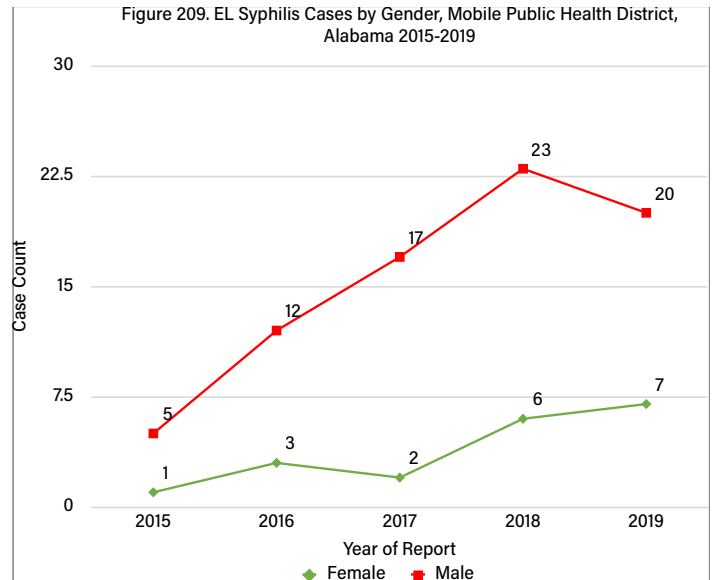
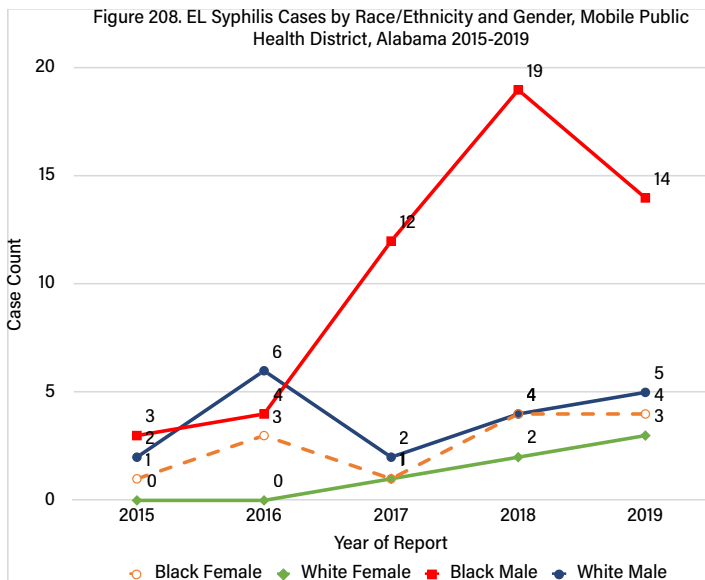
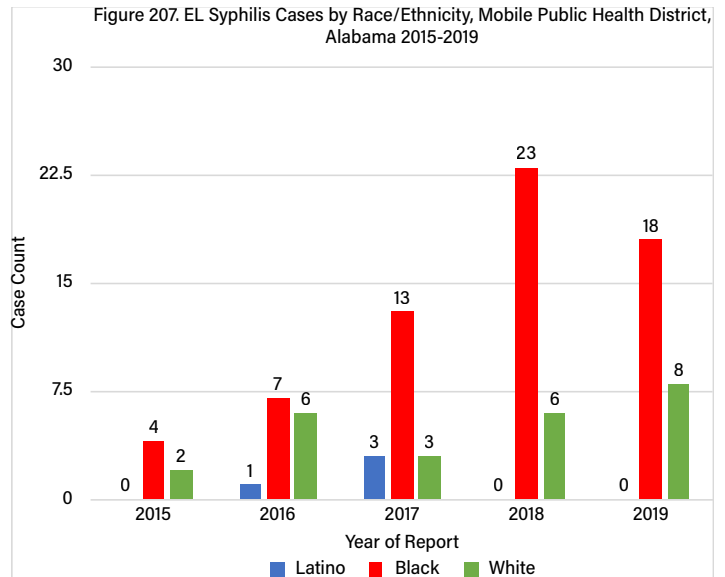
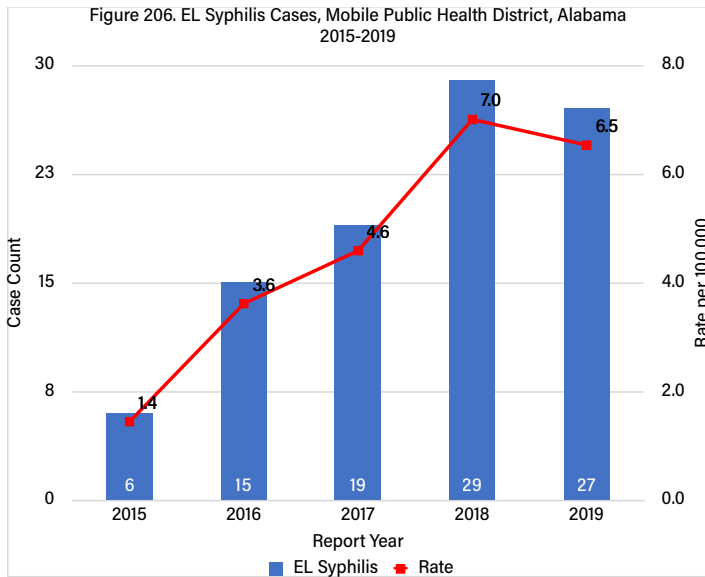
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 88 Mobile Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 21.3 per 100,000 (Figure 200).



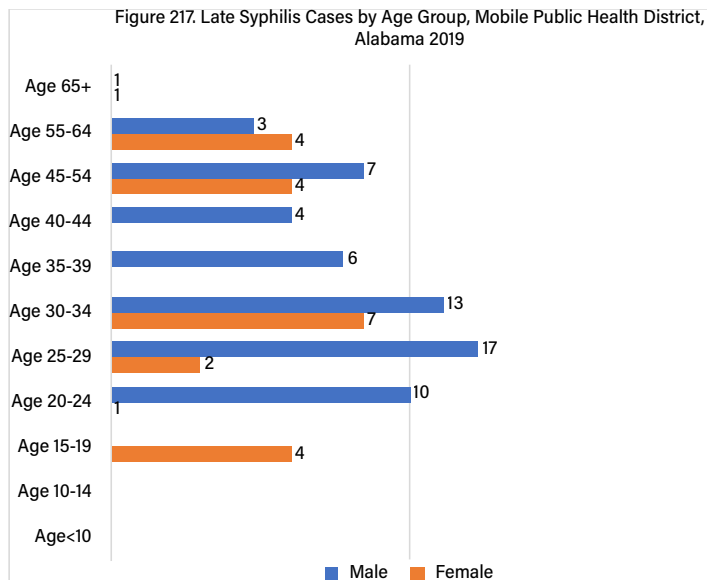
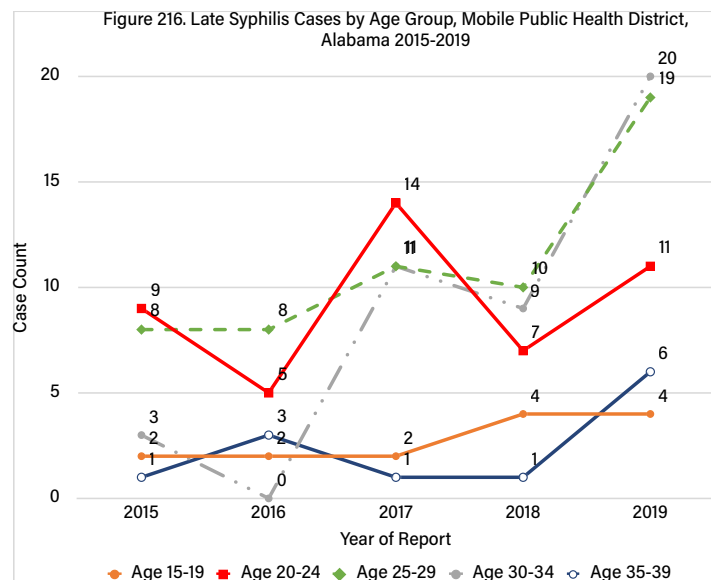
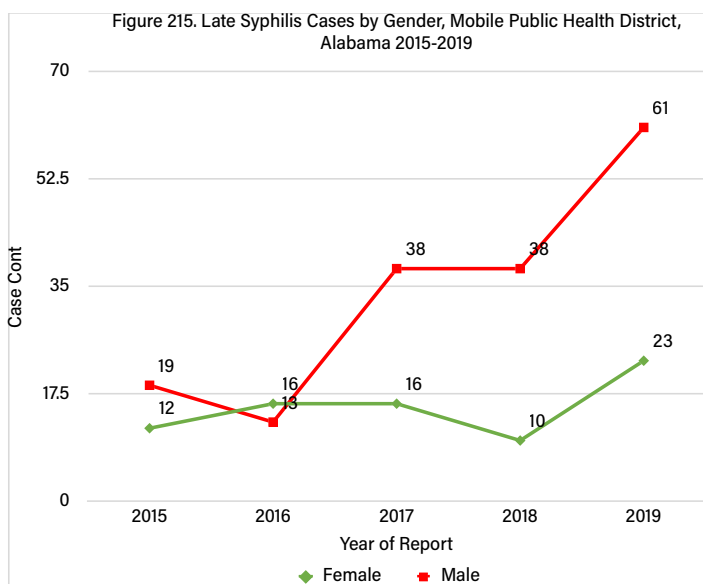
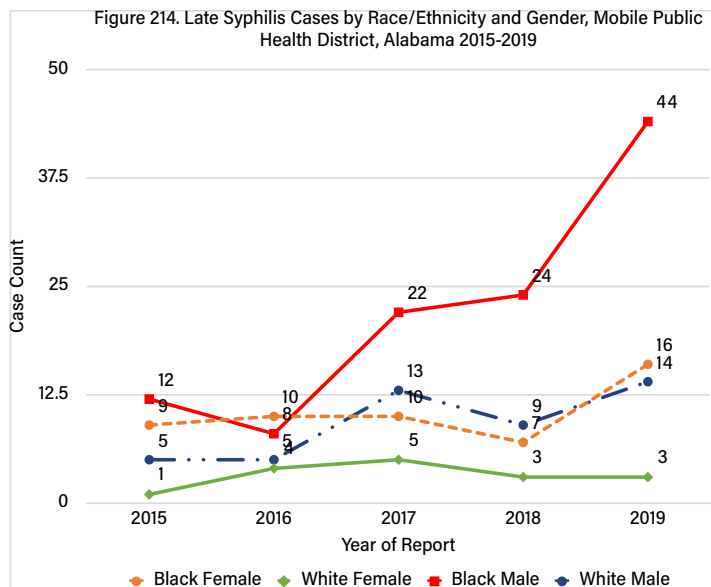
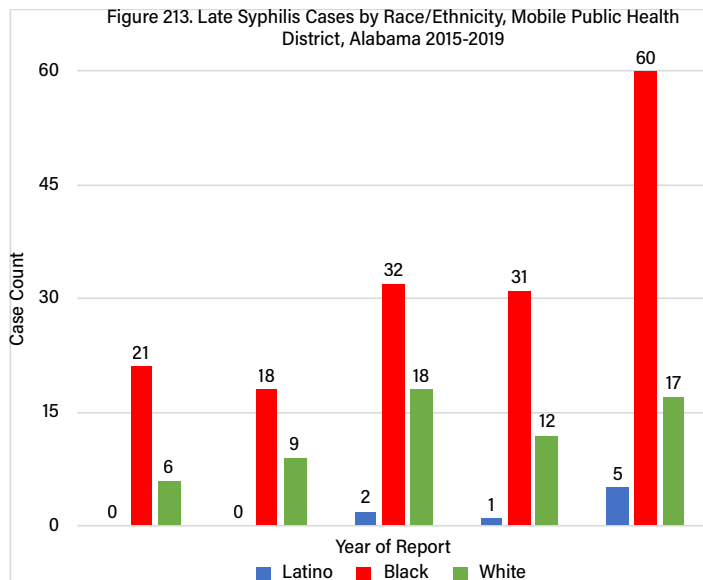
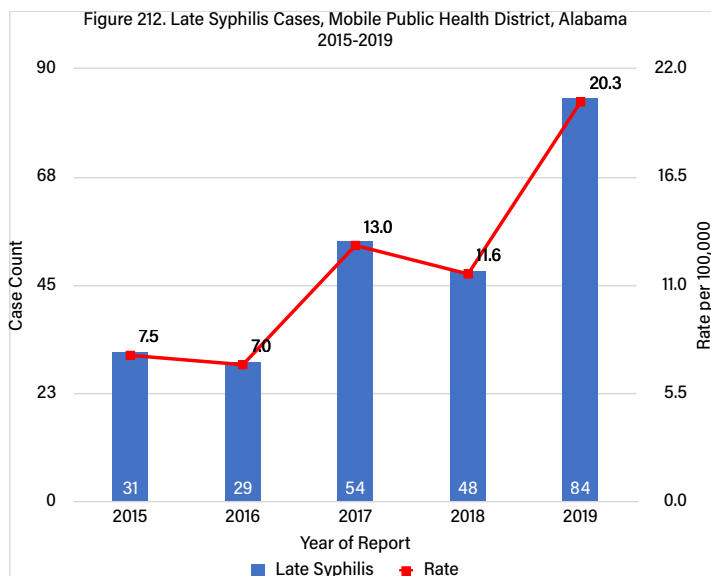
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 27 Mobile Public Health District residents were reported with Early Syphilis for a case rate of 6.5 per 100,000 (Figure 206).



## Late Latent Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 84 Mobile Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 20.3 per 100,000 (Figure 212).





### Southwestern Public Health District

Counties in Southwestern Public Health District:

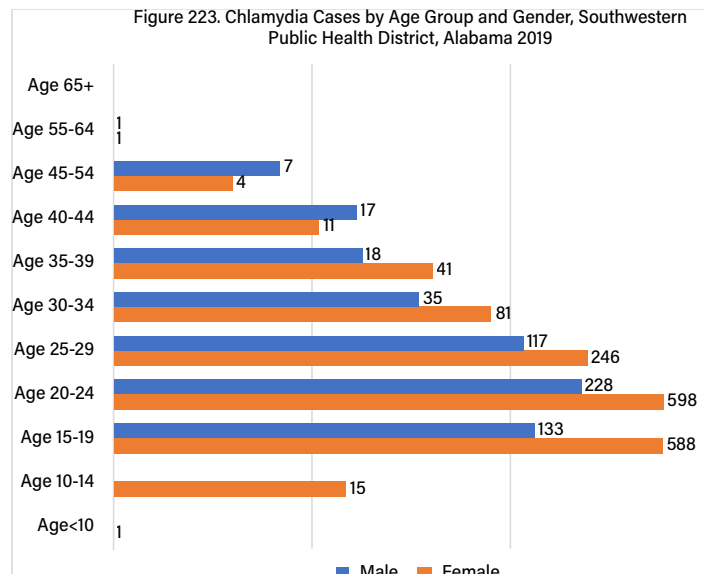
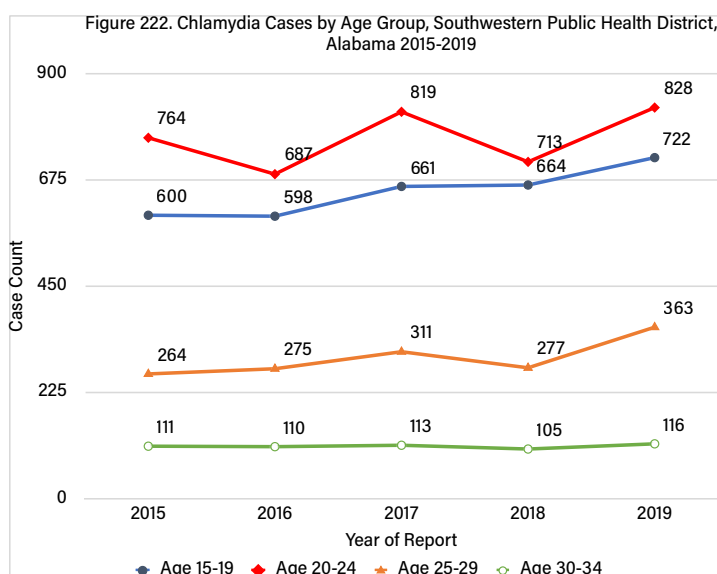
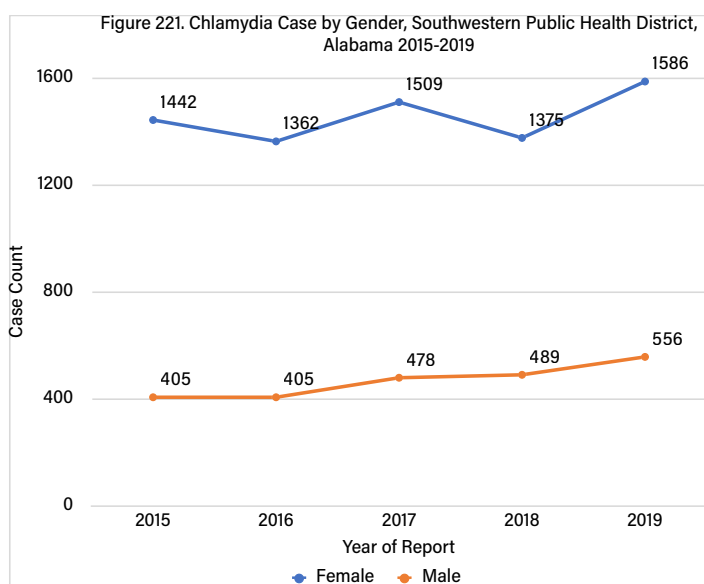
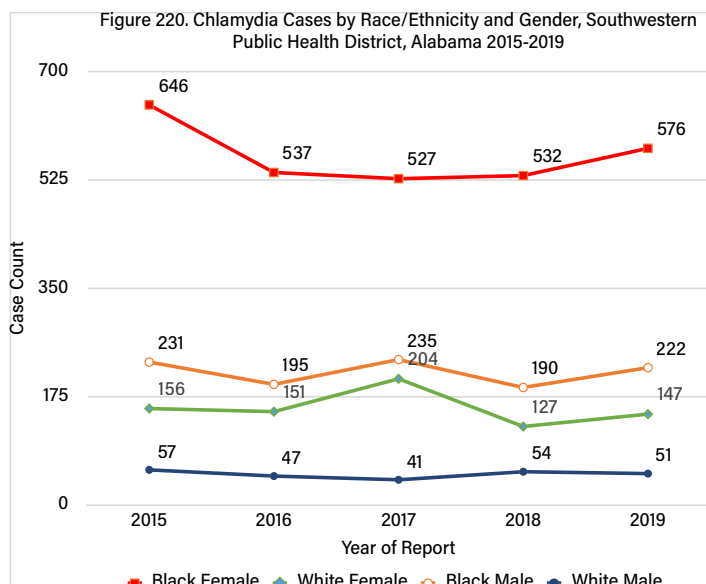
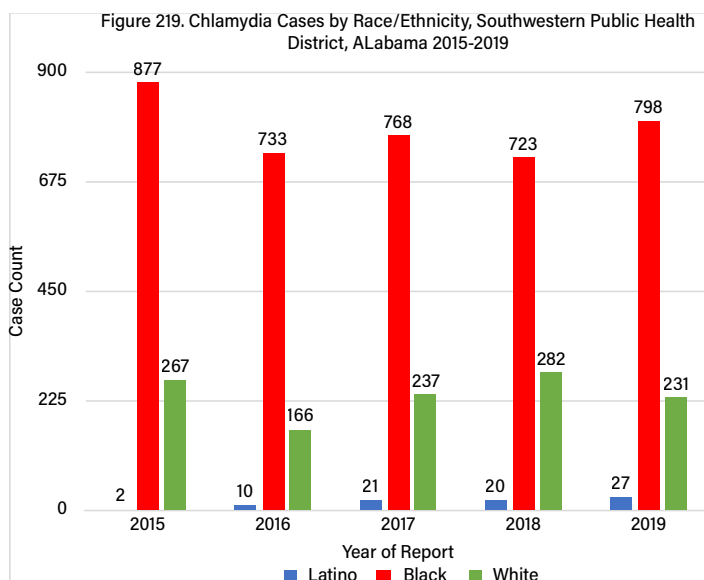
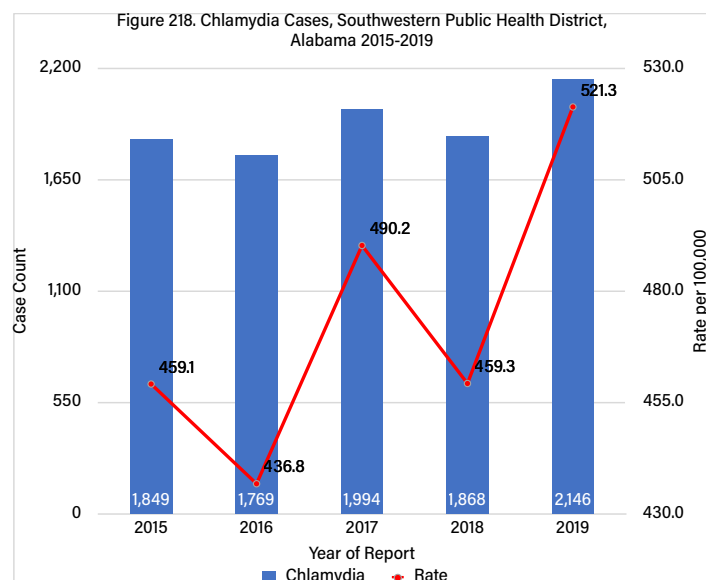
Baldwin	Conecuh	Marengo	Wilcox
Choctaw	Dallas	Monroe	
Clarke	Escambia	Washington	

2019 Estimate population: 411,636

Sexually Transmitted Diseases • ANNUAL REPORT 2019

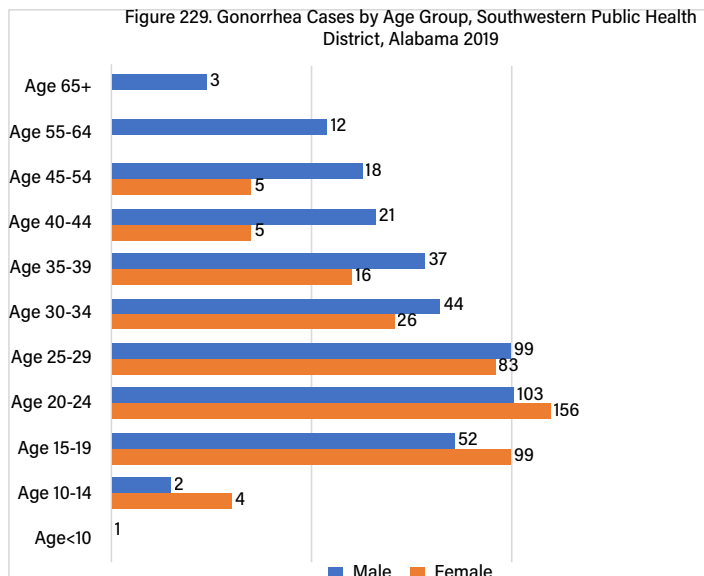
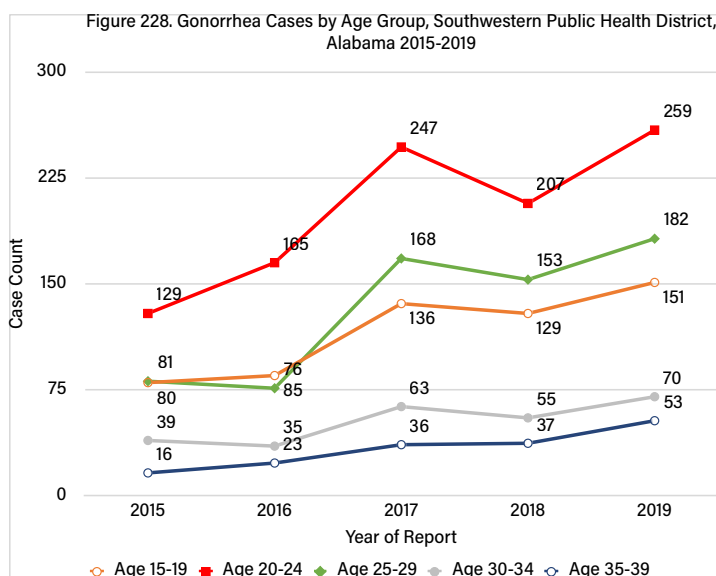
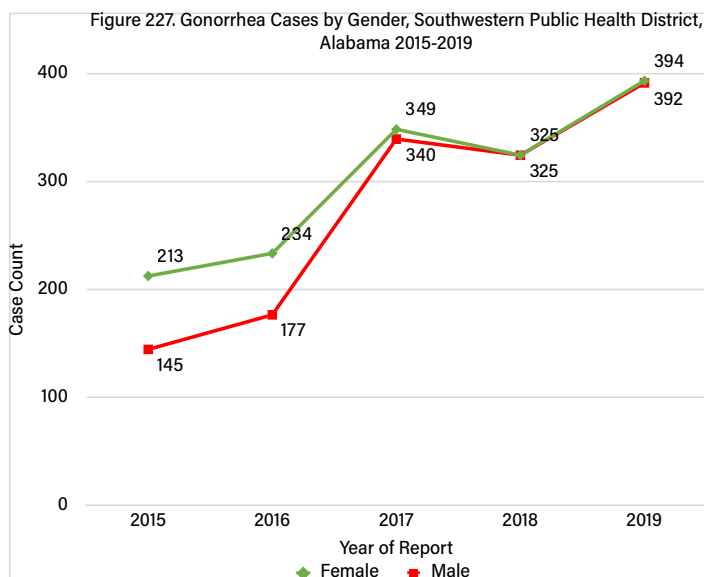
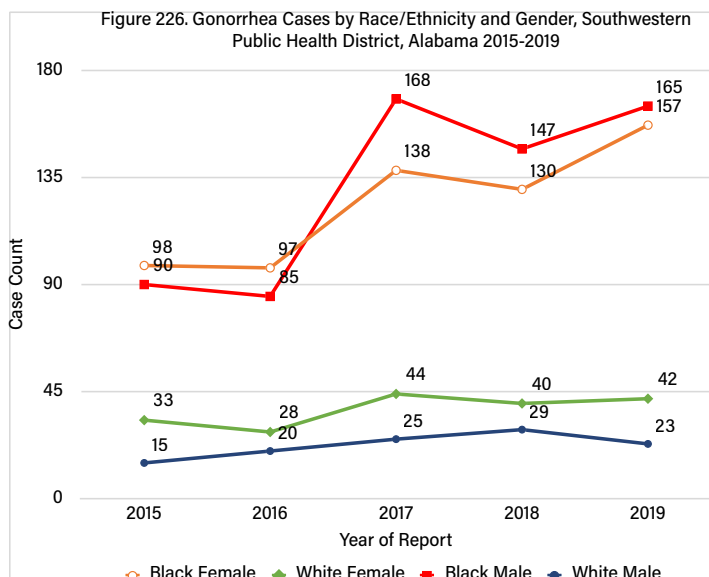
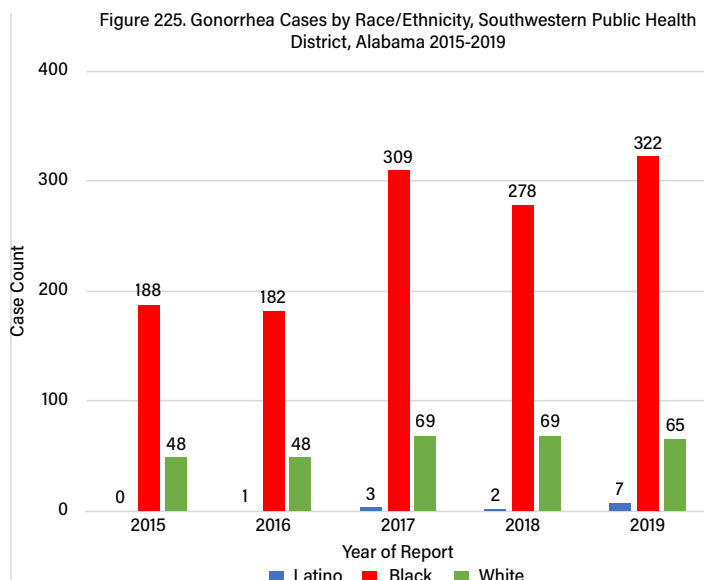
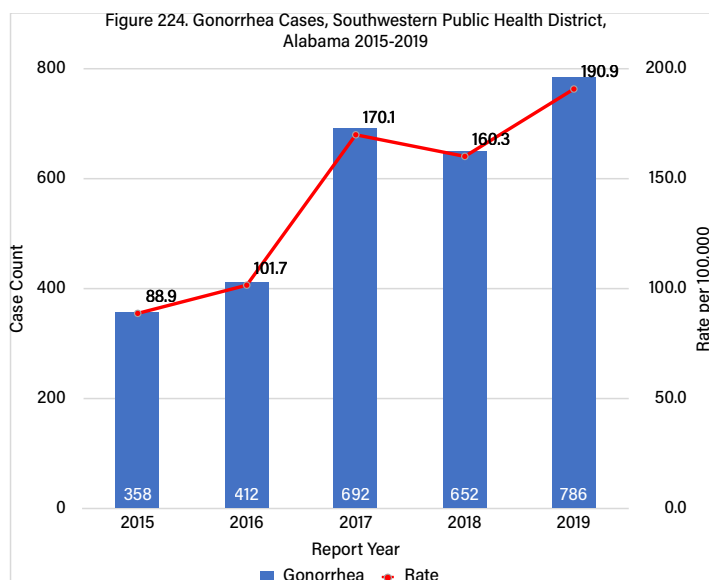
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 2,146 Southwestern Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 521.3 per 100,000 (Figure 218).



## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

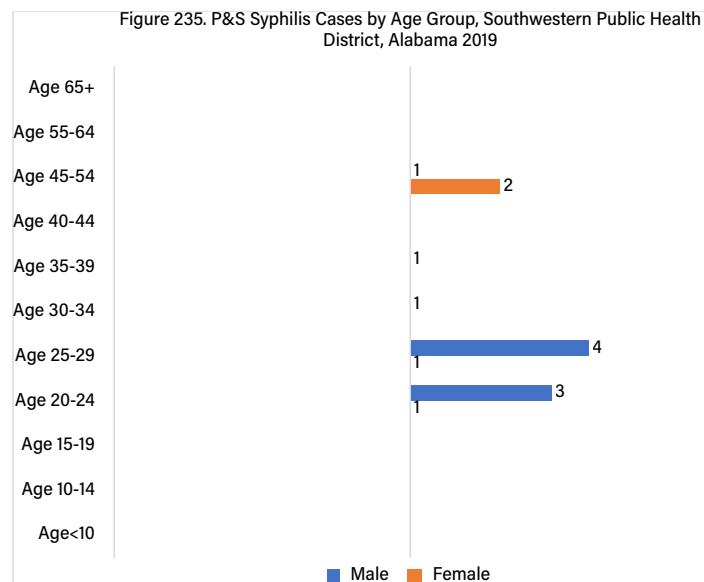
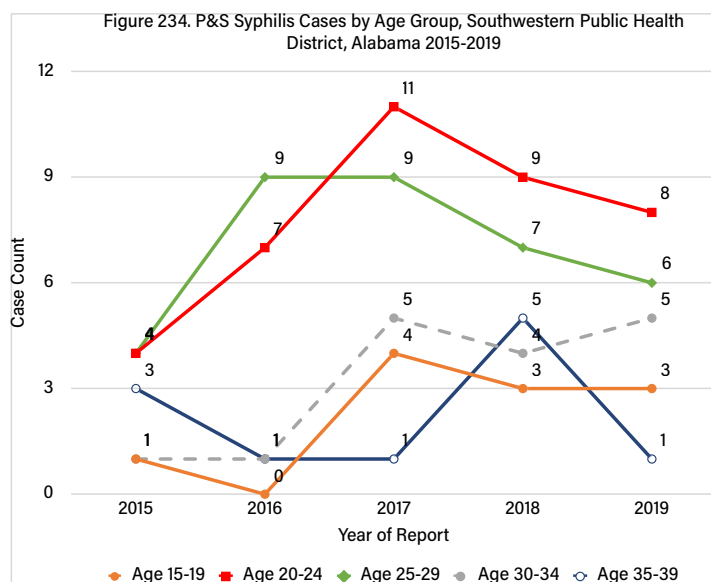
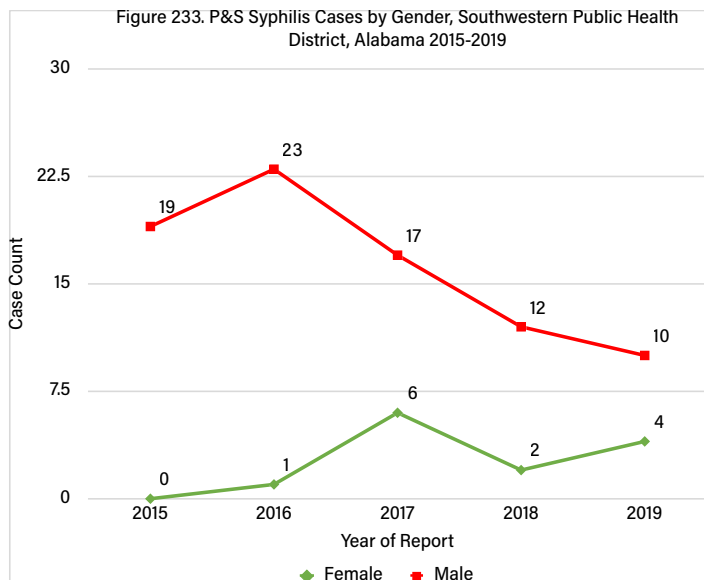
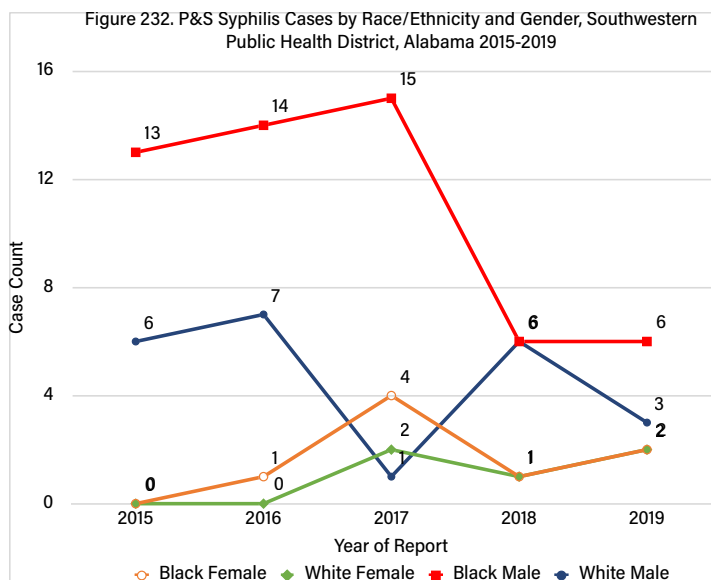
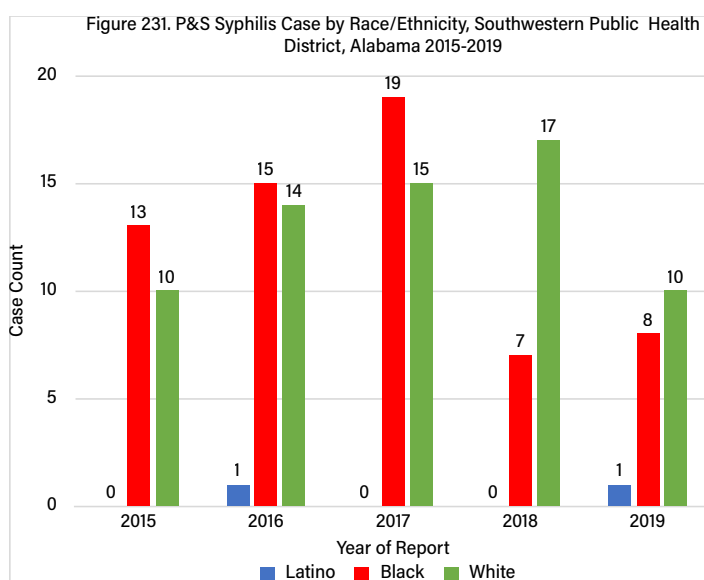
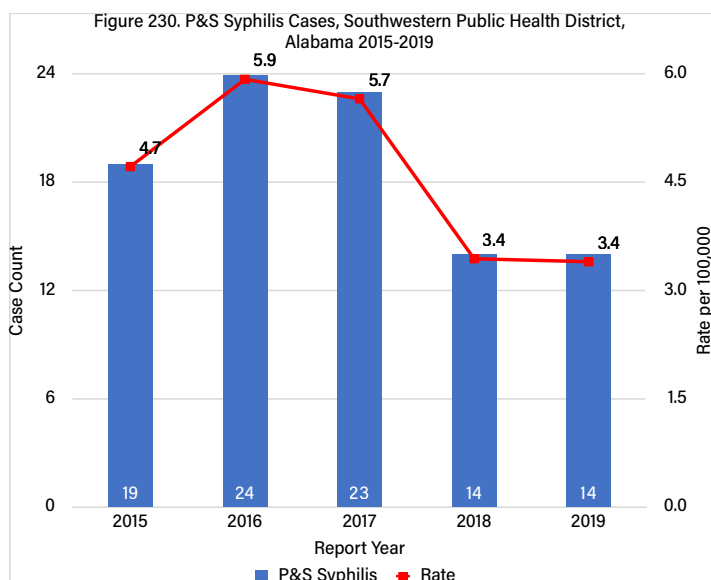
In 2019, a total of 786 Southwestern Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 190.9 per 100,000 (Figure 224).





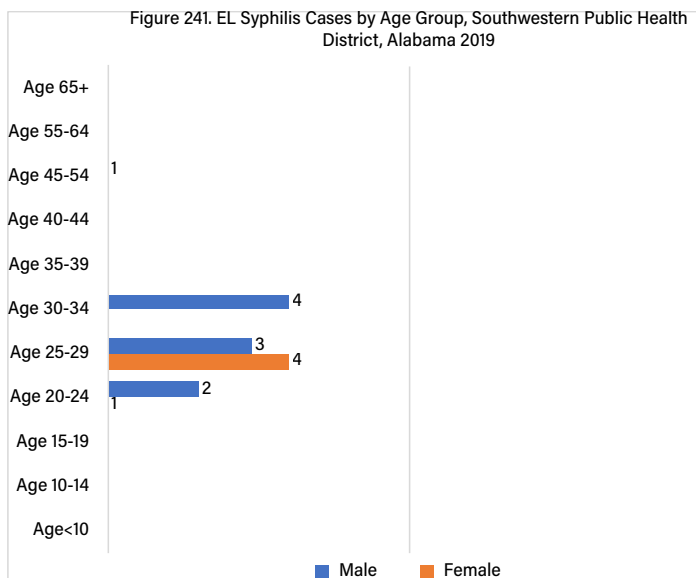
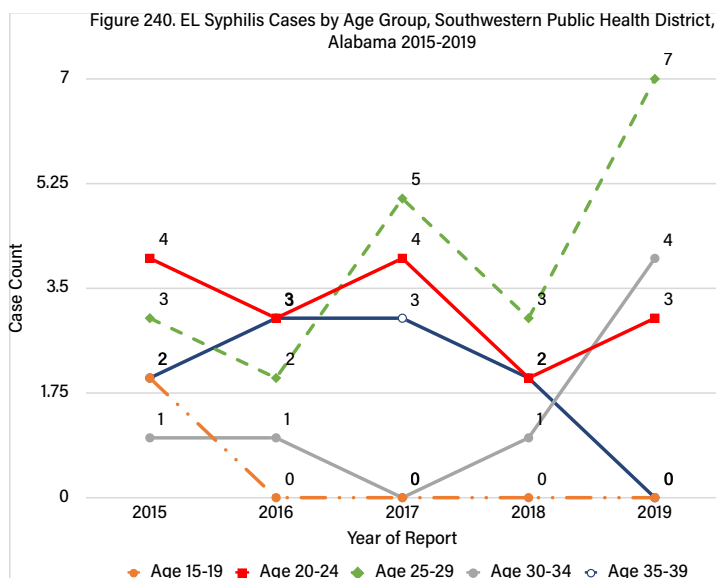
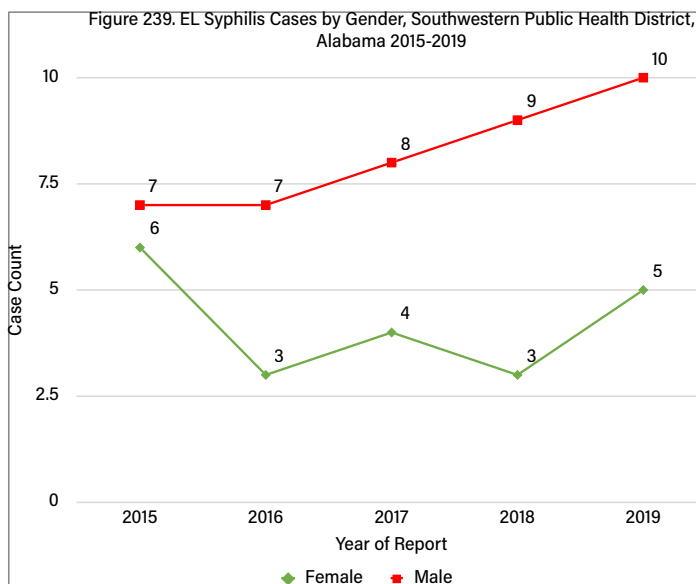
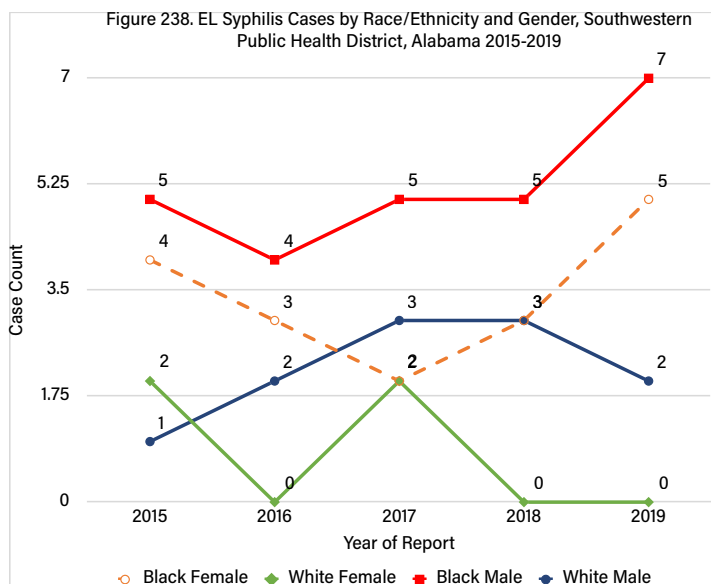
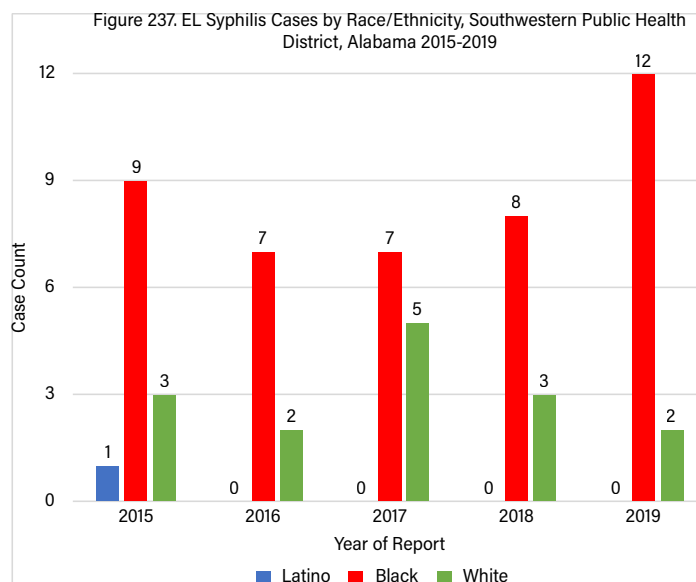
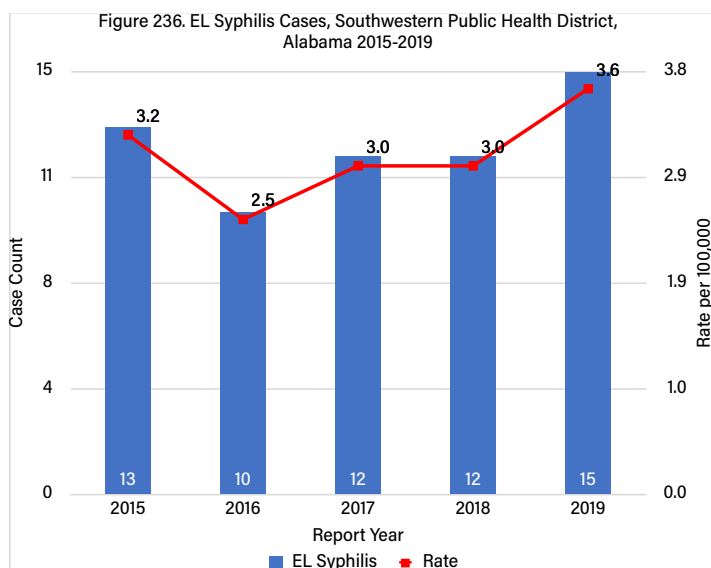
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 14 Southwestern Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 3.4 per 100,000 (Figure 230).



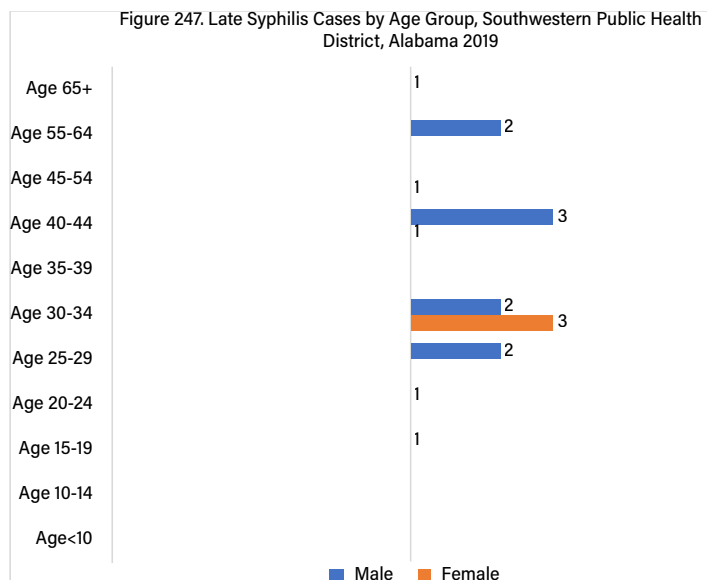
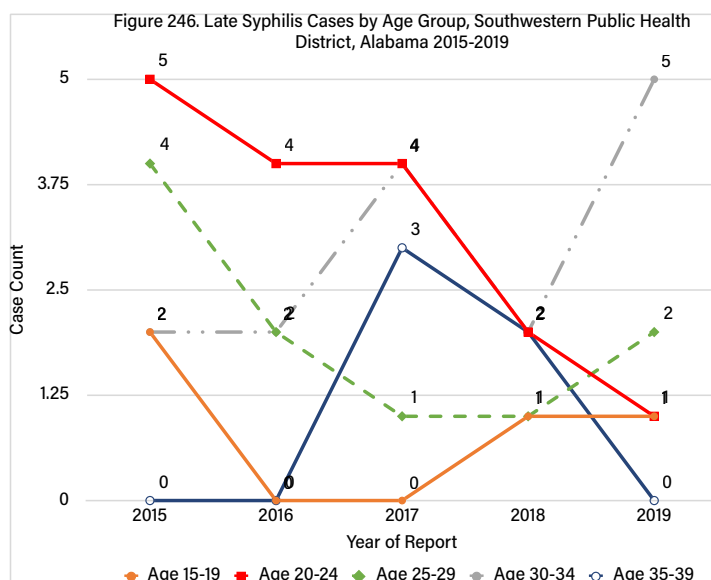
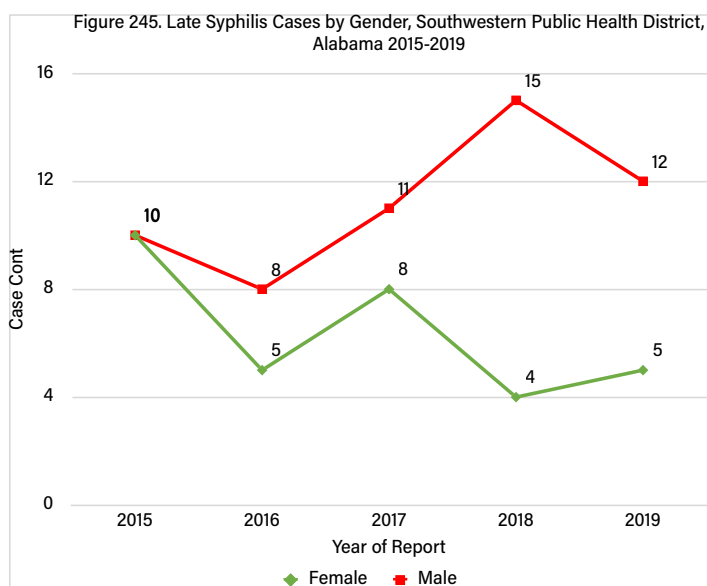
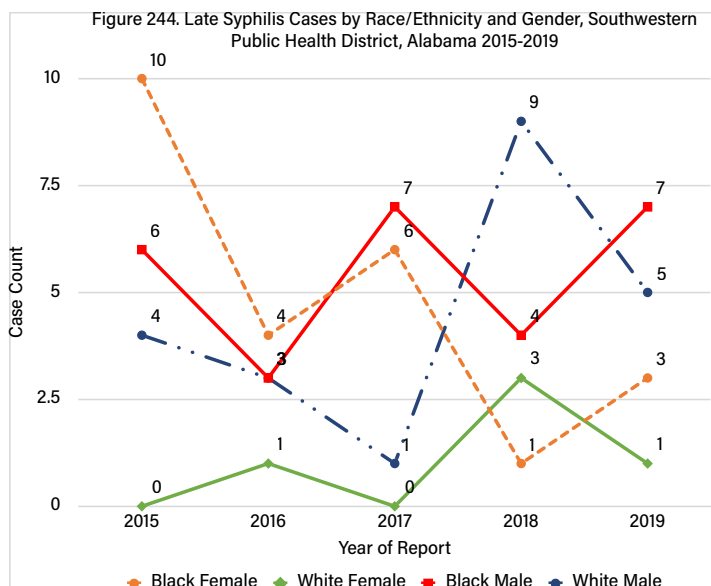
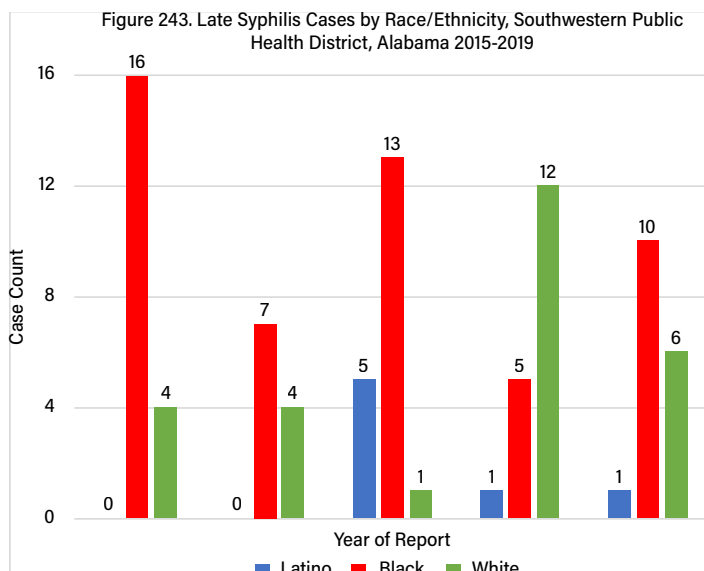
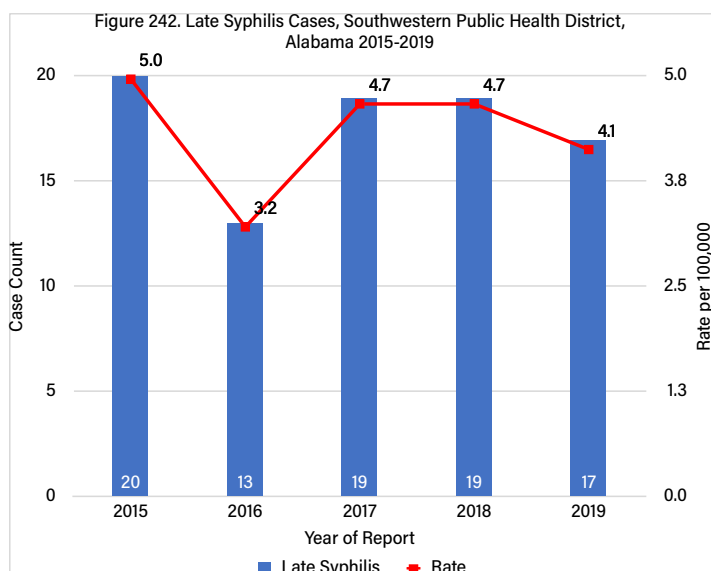
## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

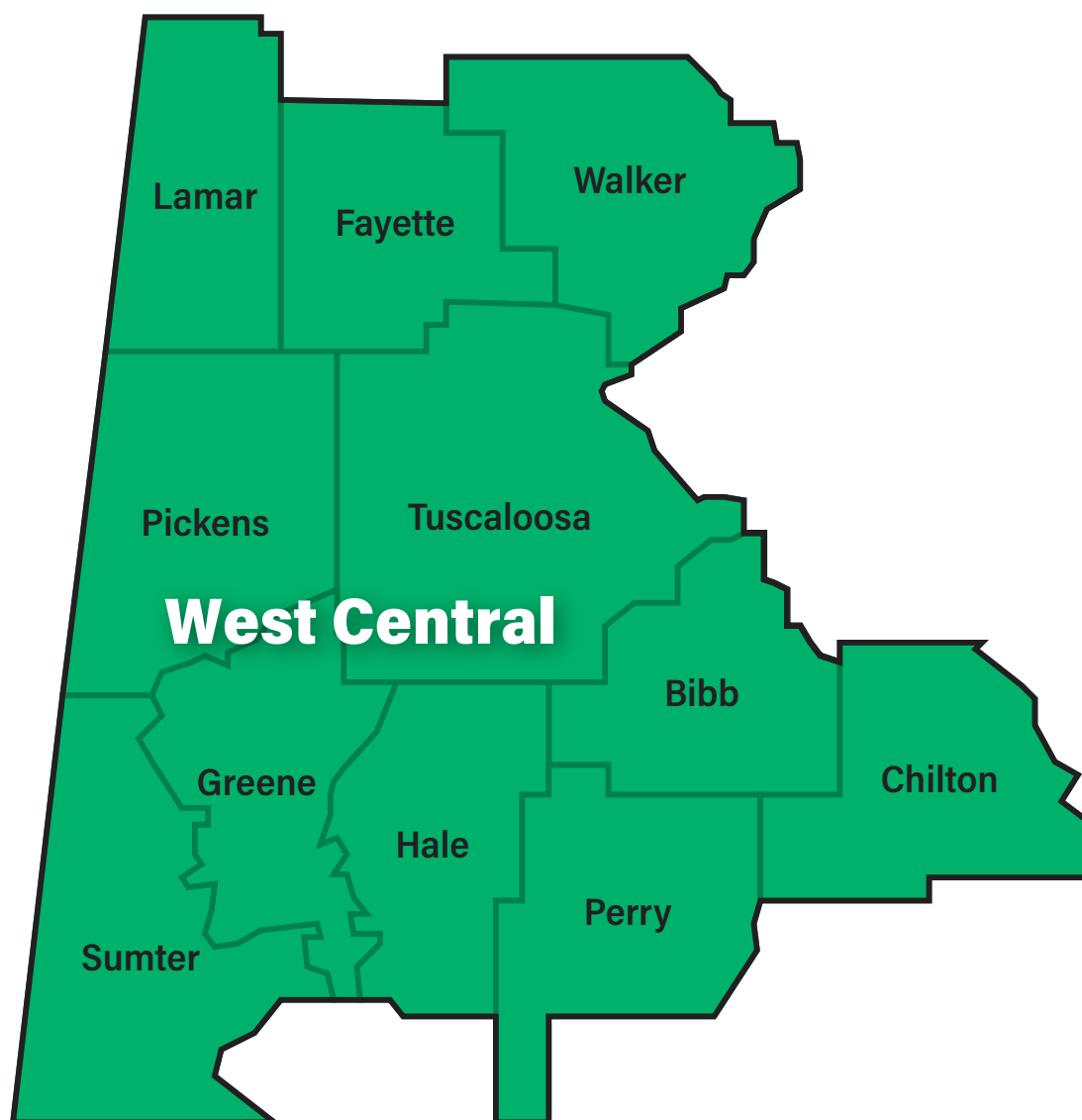
In 2019, a total of 15 Southwestern Public Health District residents were reported with Early Syphilis for a case rate of 3.63 per 100,000 (Figure 236).



## Late Latent Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 17 Southeastern Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 4.1 per 100,000 (Figure 242).





### West Central Public Health District

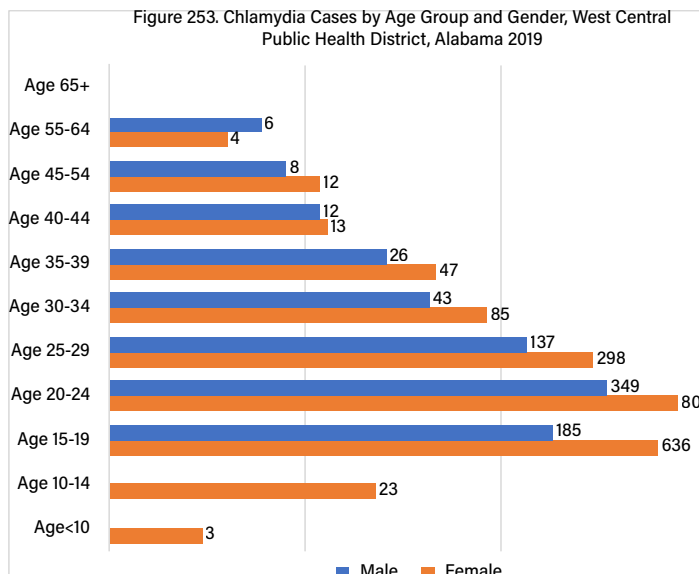
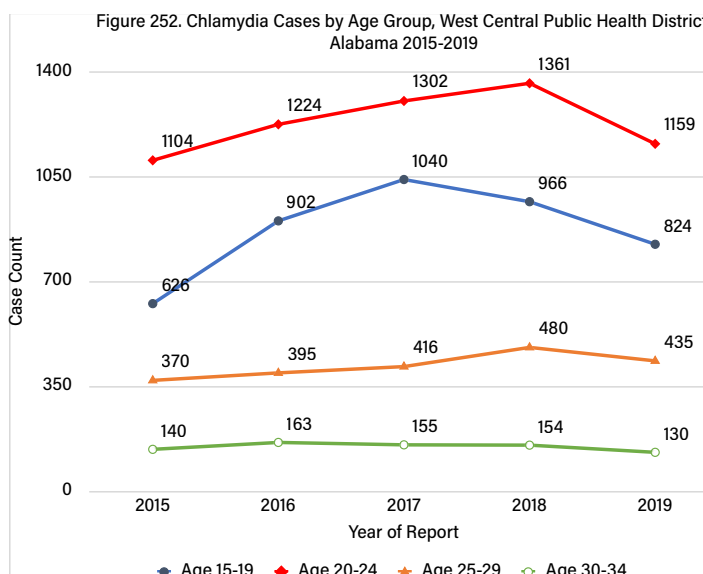
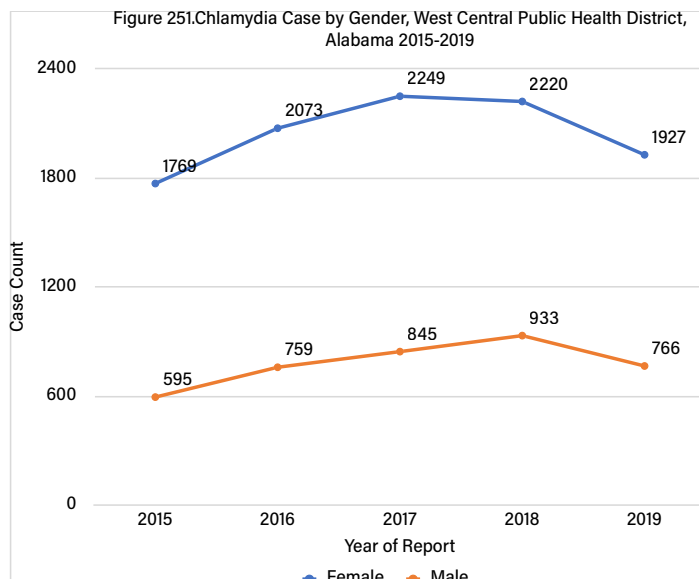
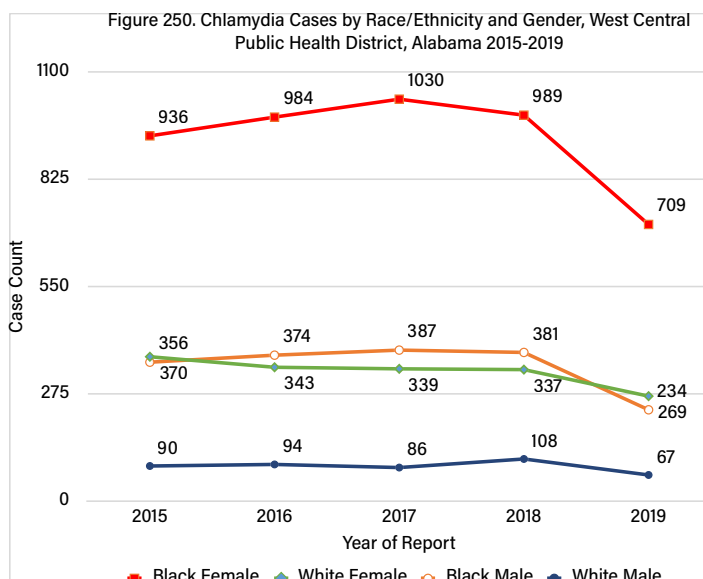
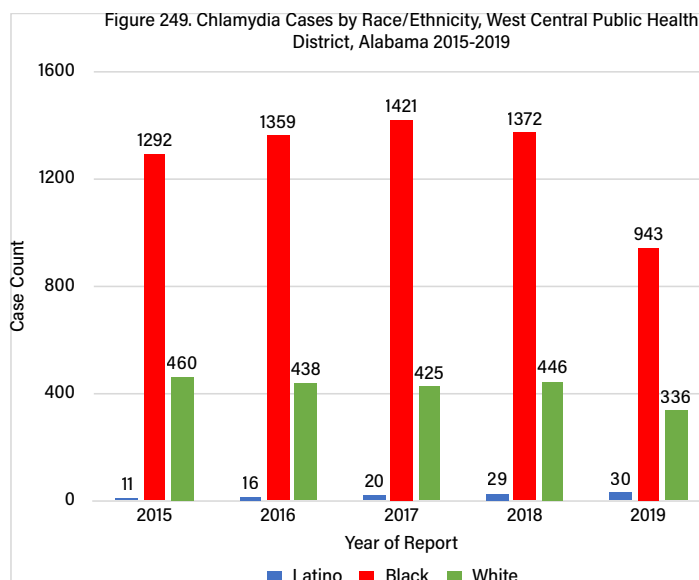
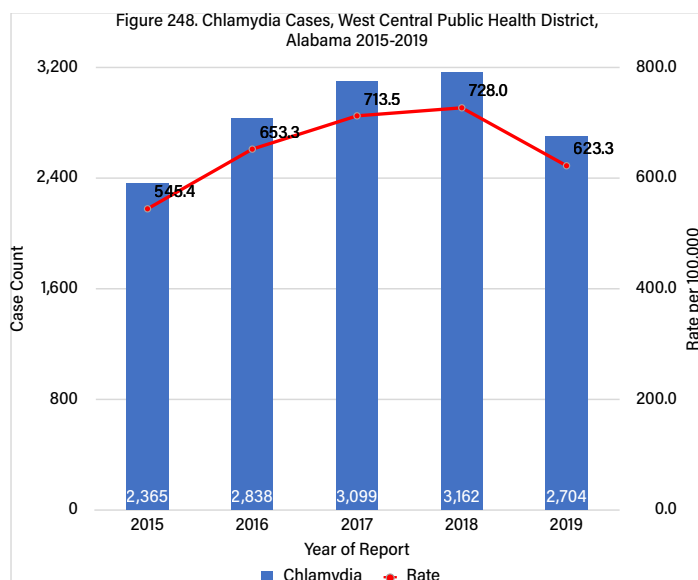
Counties in West Central Public Health District:

Bibb	Greene	Perry	Tuscaloosa
Chilton	Hale	Pickens	Walker
Fayette	Lamar	Sumter	

2019 Estimate population: 433,847

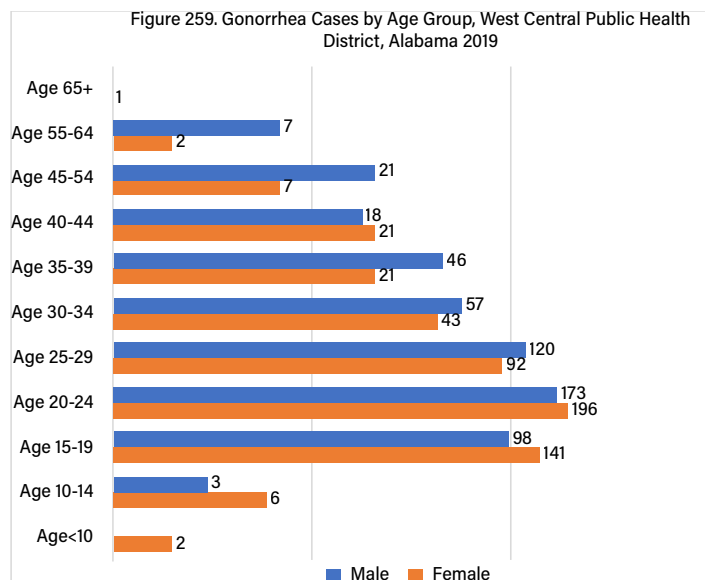
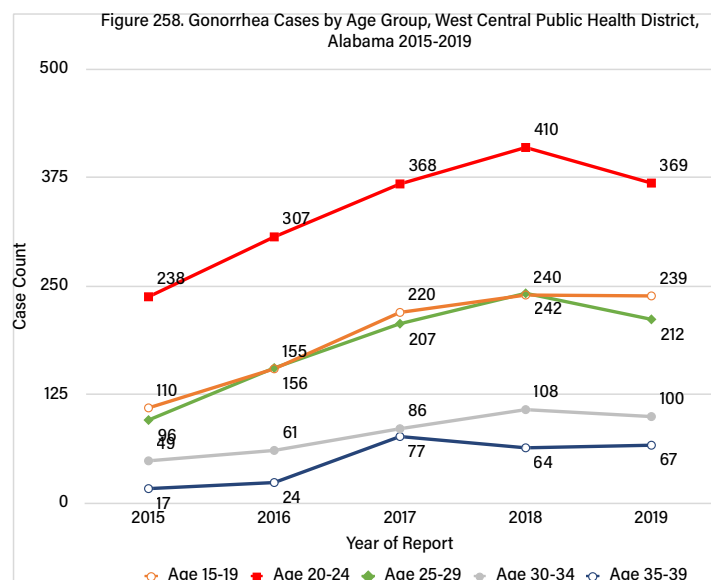
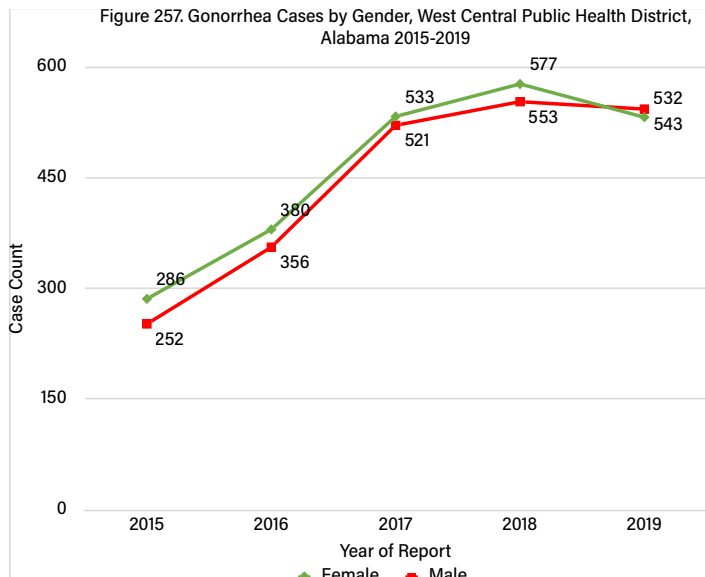
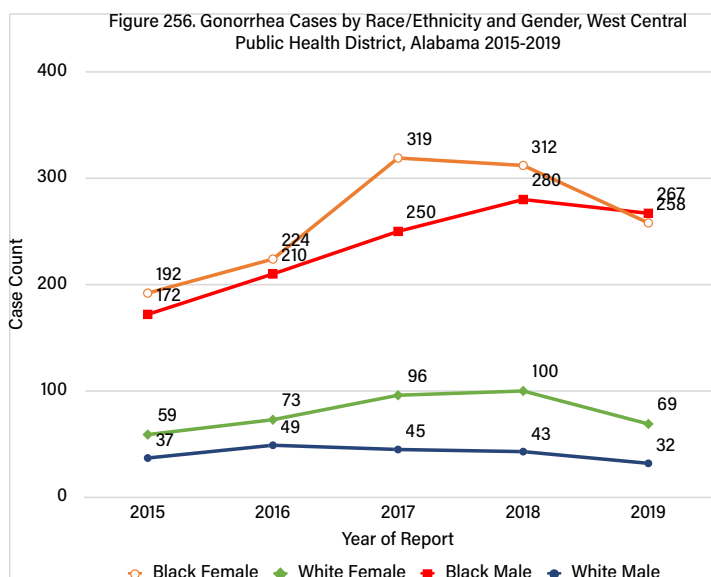
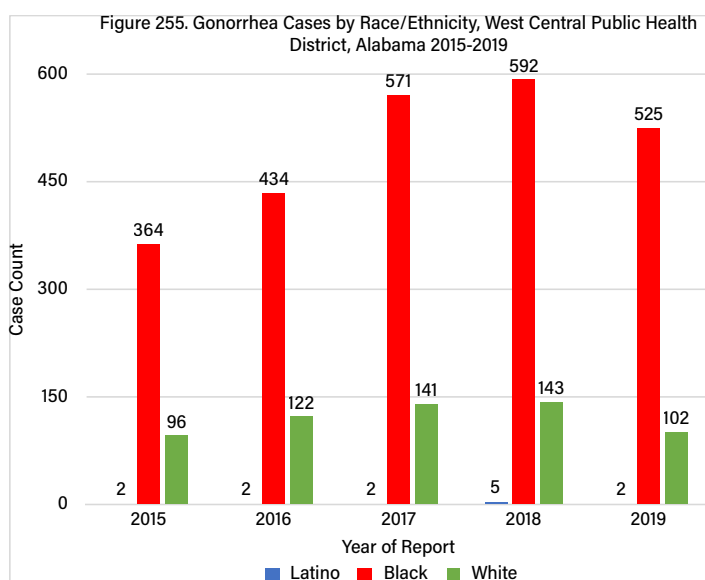
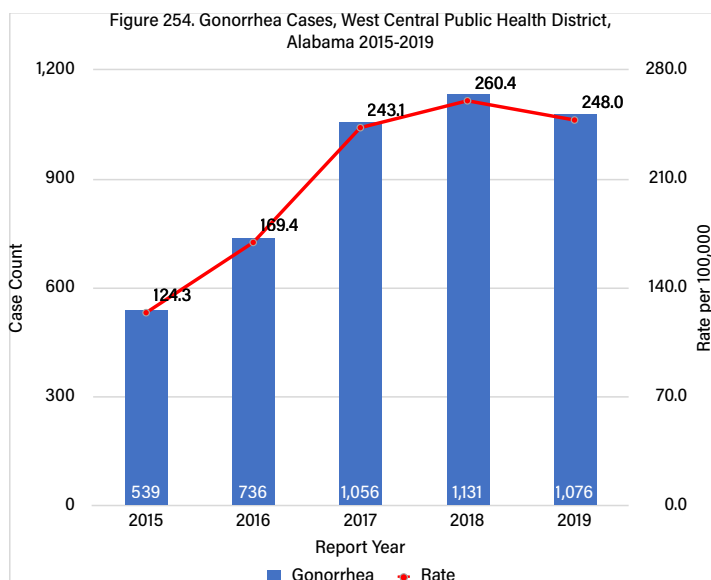
## Chlamydia Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 2,704 West Central Public Health District residents were reported with chlamydia for a case rate of 623.3 per 100,000 (Figure 248).



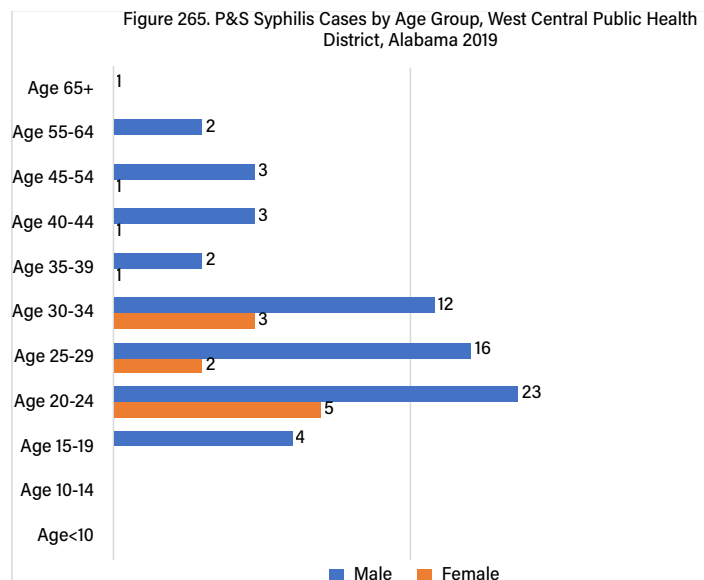
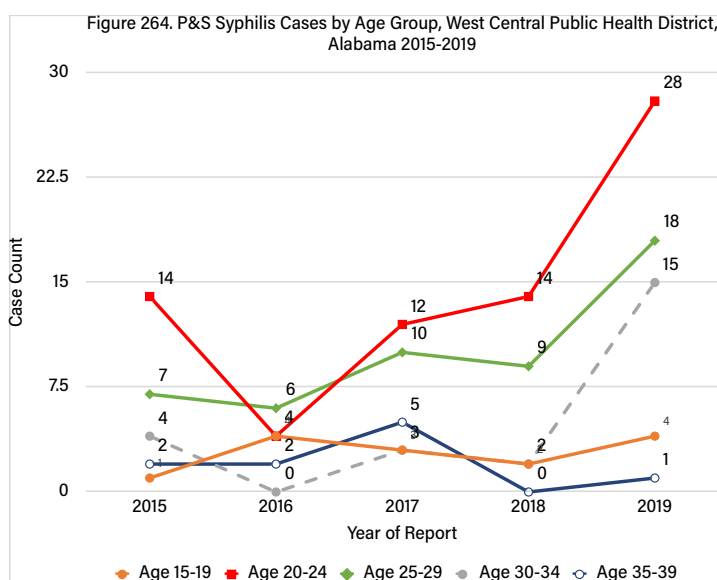
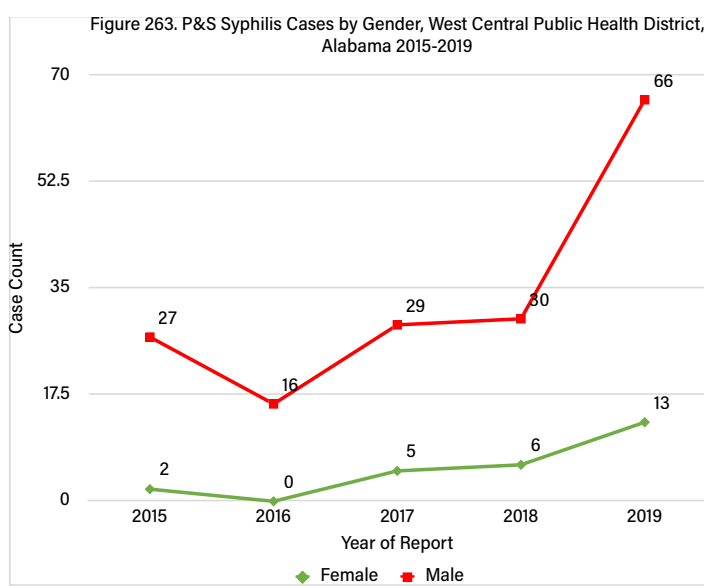
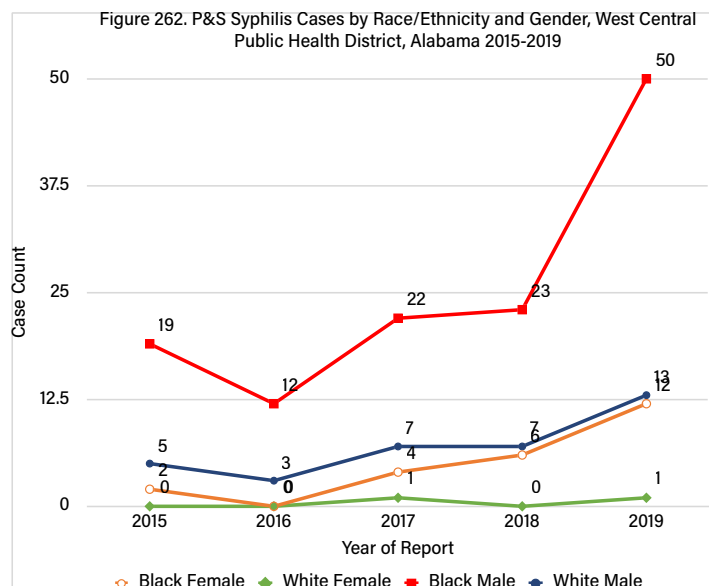
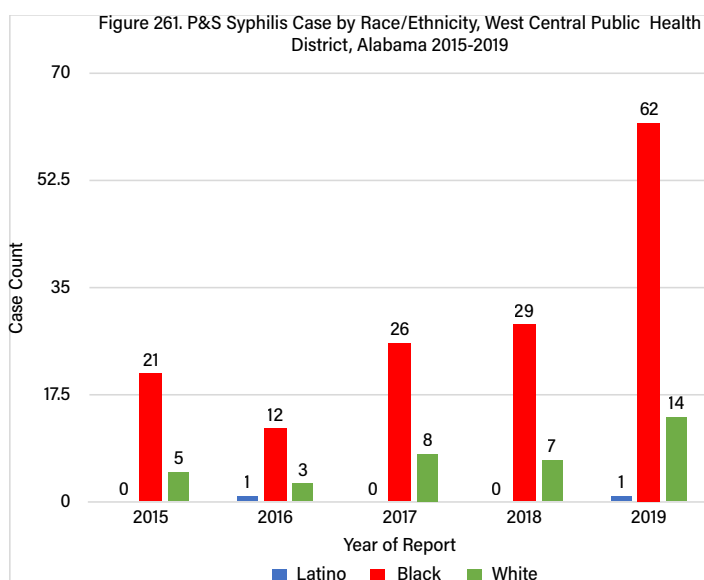
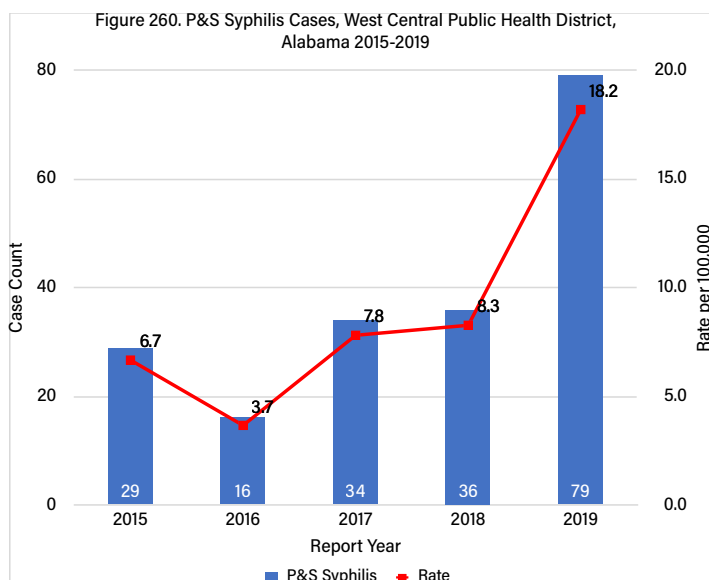
## Gonorrhea Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 1,076 West Central Public Health District residents were reported with gonorrhea for a case rate of 248.0 per 100,000 (Figure 254).



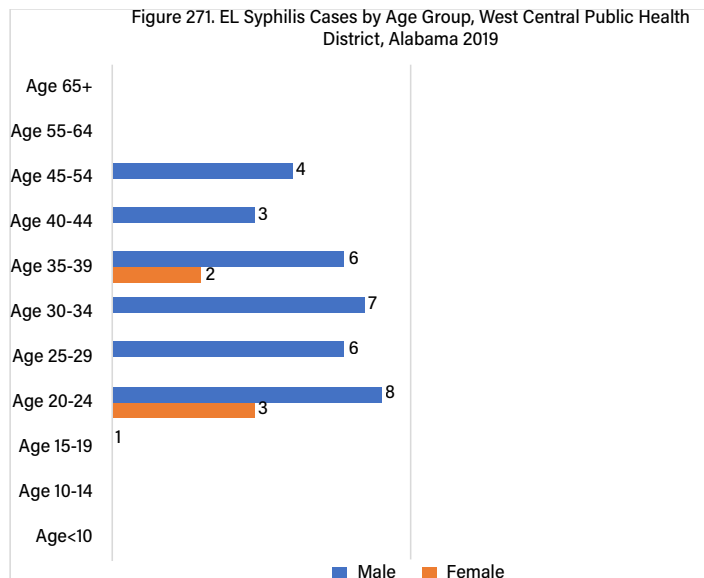
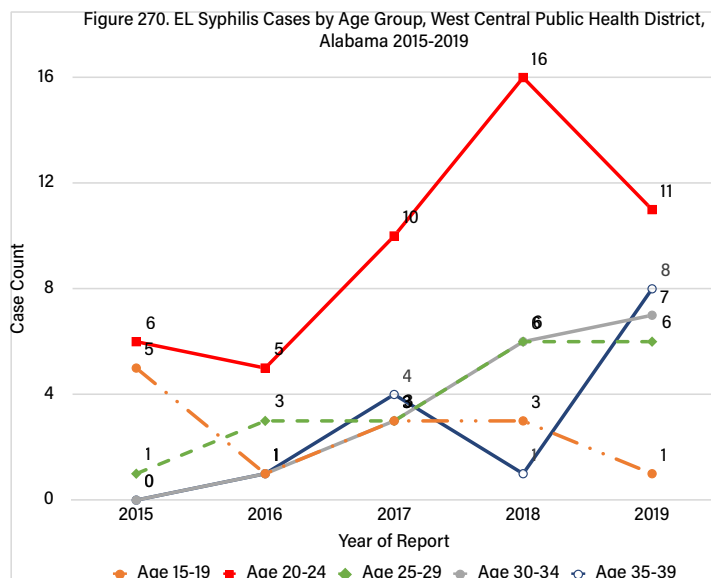
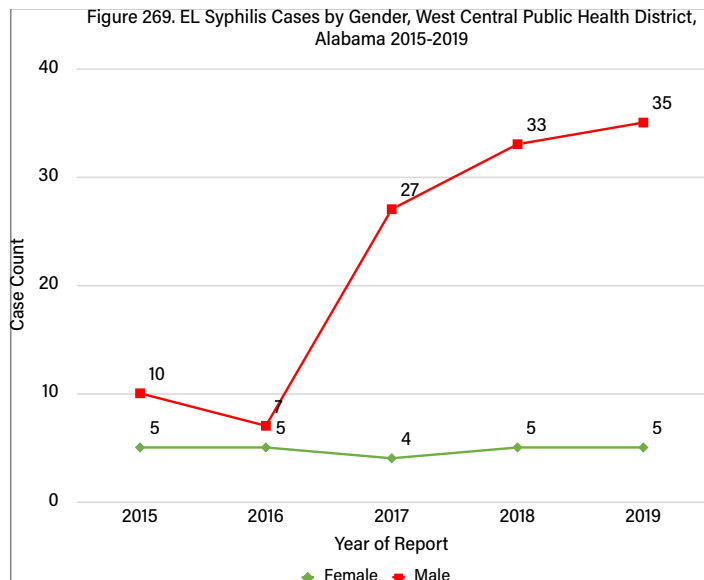
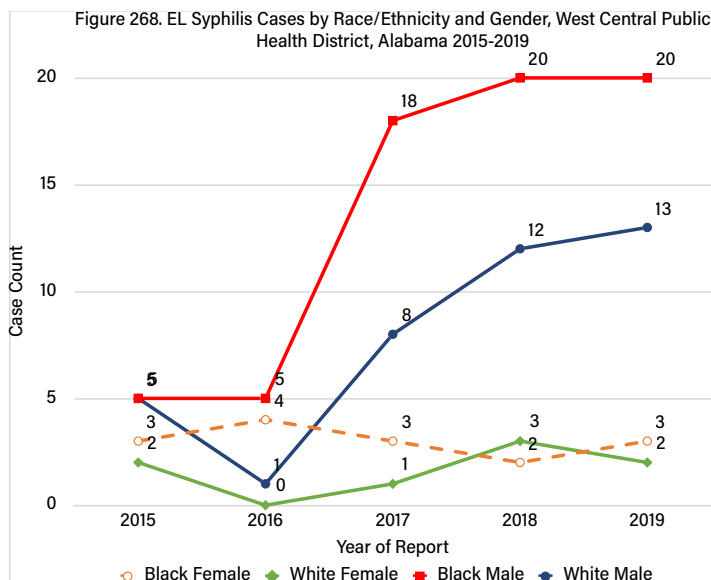
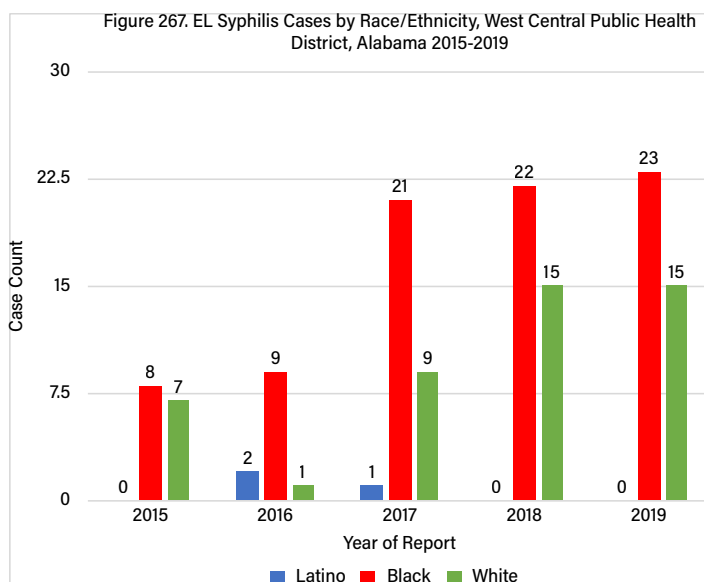
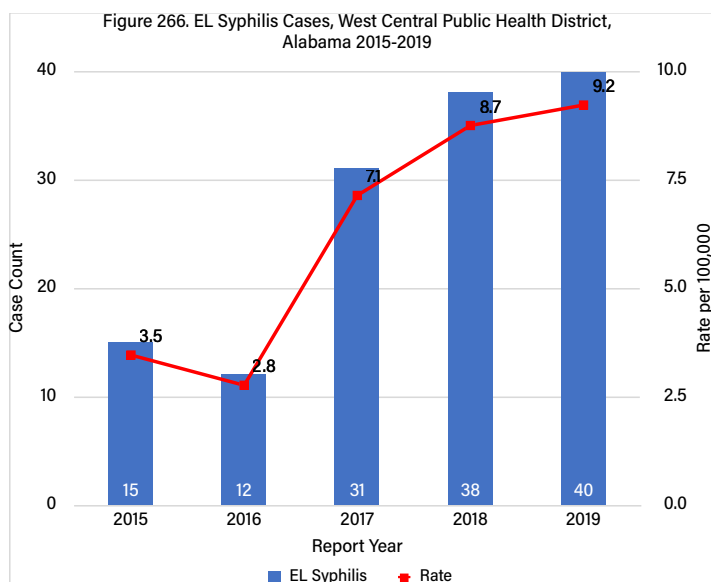
## Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 79 West Central Public Health District residents were reported with P&S Syphilis for a case rate of 18.2 per 100,000 (Figure 260).



## Early Non-Primary, Non-Secondary Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 40 West Central Public Health District residents were reported with EL Syphilis for a case rate of 9.2 per 100,000 (Figure 266).





## Late Latent Syphilis Cases reported 2015-2019

In 2019, a total of 24 West Central Public Health District residents were reported with Late Syphilis for a case rate of 5.5 per 100,000 (Figure 272).

